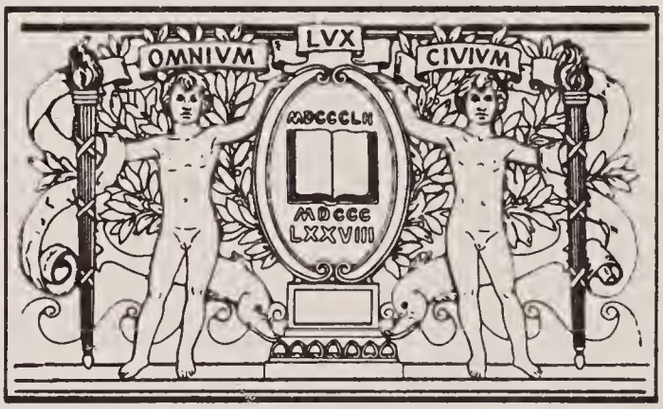
The Tenacious Berkeley, Berkleys

by
Earl E. Berkley



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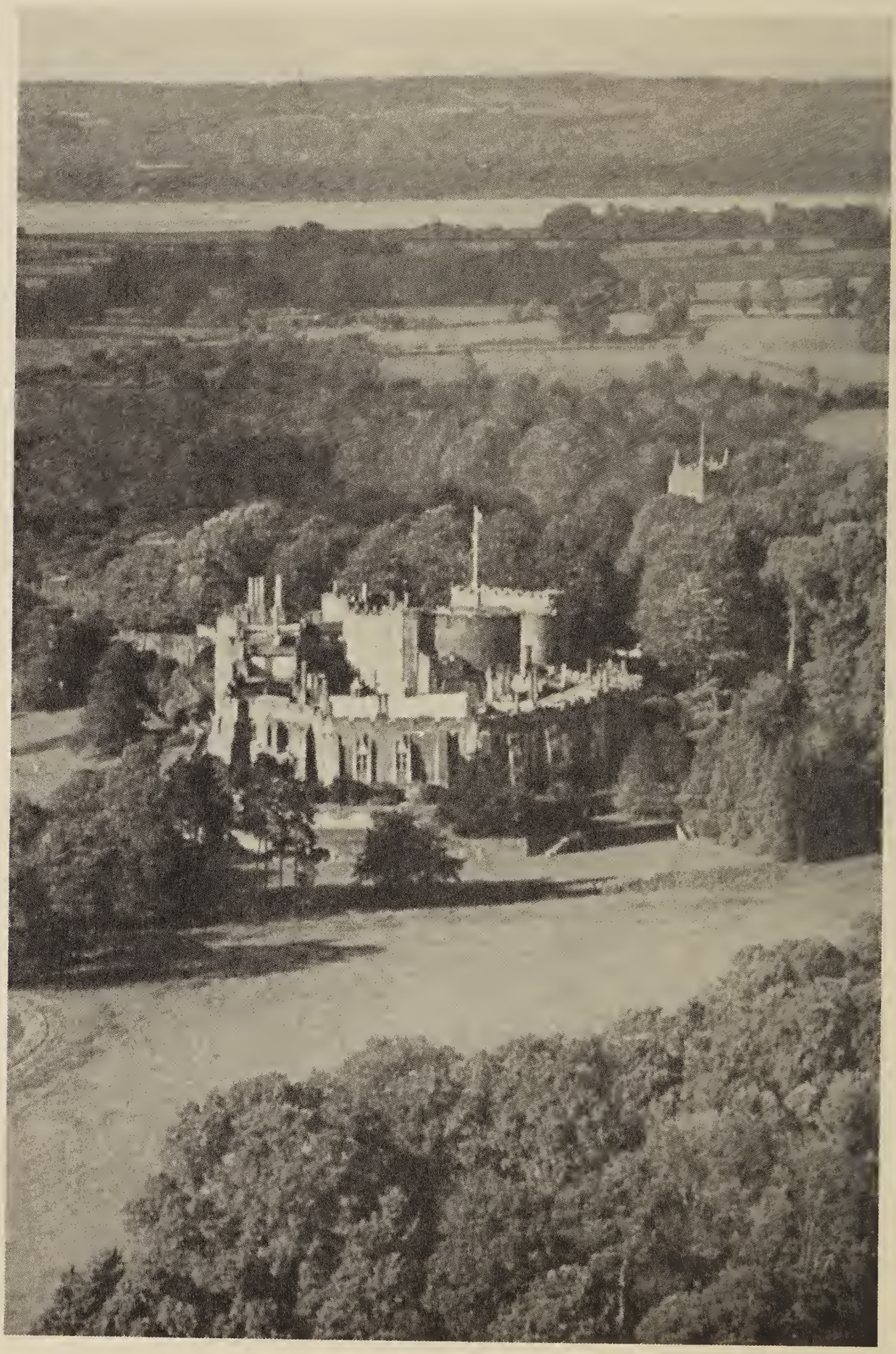

Berkeley Castle.

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Earl E. Berkley

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McClain Printing Company
Parsons, West Virginia
1988

CS71
.B25
1988

International Standard Book Number 0-9618720-0-4
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 87-71343
Printed in the United States of America
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This story, for whatever it may be worth to future generations, is dedicated to my parents, Thomas Joseph and Rosa Lusher Berkley, for inspiring me to do more than earn just a simple living in the mountains of a pioneer country.

The Author

Earl E. Berkley was born in a virgin forest in the Allegheny Mountains on the Seneca (Indian) Trail. He received diplomas from Alderson Junior College, A.B. from West Virginia University, a M.S. and a Ph.D. at Washington University. He was employed by West Virginia University, Western Cartridge Company, United States Department of Agriculture, Cotton Division, Cotton Council, Anderson Clayton and Company and the Dearing Milliken Cotton Manufacturing Company. Earl has traveled and worked in all continents except Australia. He has written nearly one hundred books and articles on botany, fiber technology, and cotton.

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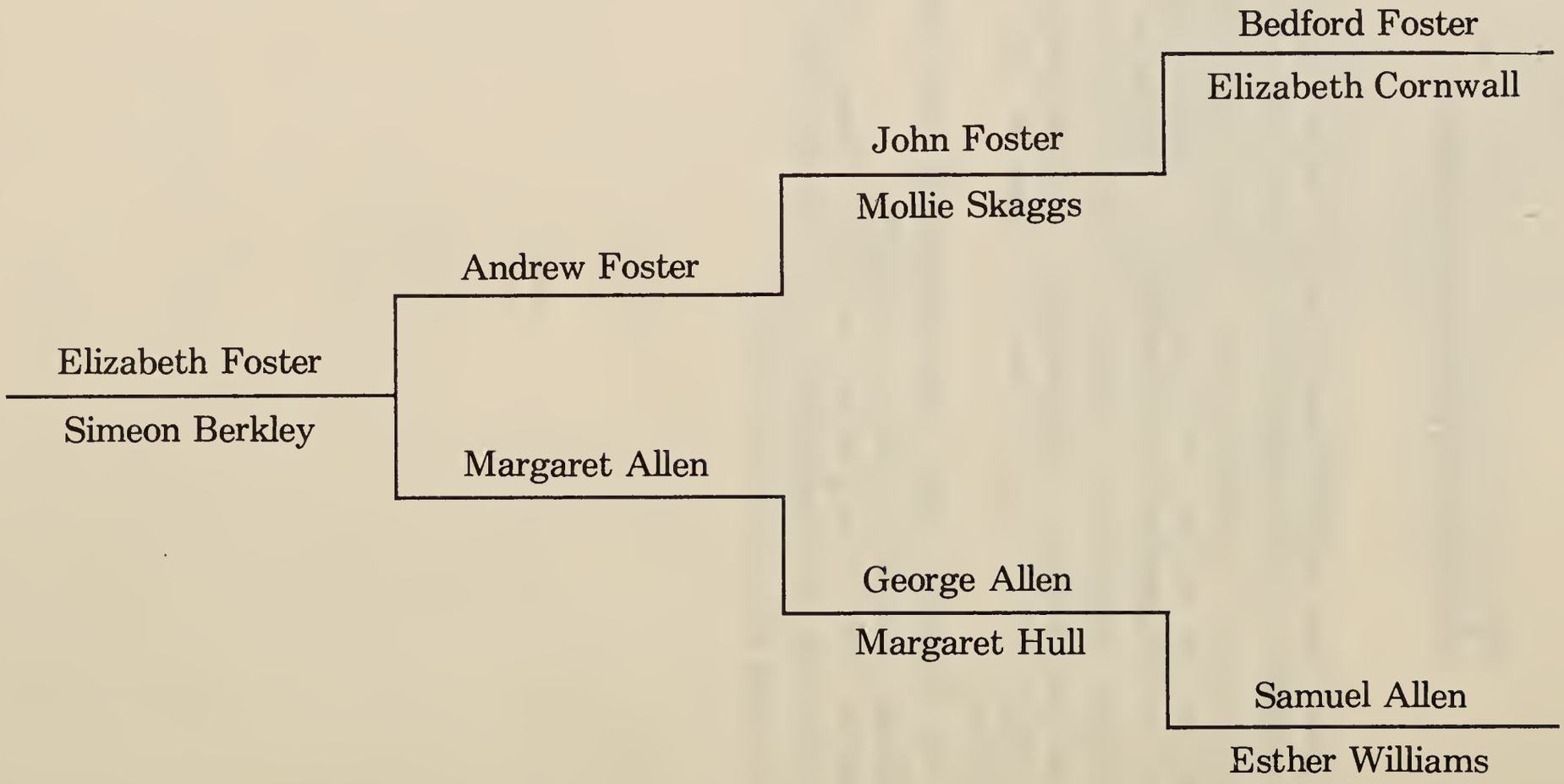
Acknowledgments

The family has supplied many ideas and especially the data on the members of the William Newman and Simeon Robert Berkley families. The family tree or lists of individuals was supplied by the various branches of the family. Special assistance was given by Mrs. Mildred Speer Hargraves.

The author is especially indebted to Alice Todd Alderson for books and information on the Berkeleys obtained while a resident of England during the war and when on visits to her friends later.

My son, Richard, added many suggestions and especially old spellings of ancient places and things.

Professor John Montgomery and Mrs. Frances Alderson Swope reviewed this manuscript and gave valuable information for which the author is thankful.


Bedford Foster
Elizabeth Cornwall
John Foster
Mollie Skaggs
Andrew Foster
Elizabeth Foster
Simeon Berkley
Margaret Allen
George Allen
Margaret Hull
Samuel Allen
Esther Williams

Introduction

The desire to know who you really are and where your ancestors came from is becoming more evident in families in America where peoples from every nation, color and creed have been amalgamated into a new nationality. Those of you who are really interested, come and take a walk with me down through the ages as recorded in the many history books, personal wills, deeds and family records. You will see and read about the Darwinian theory of survival of the strongest versus the biblical creation theory, but somewhere the blue- and green-eyed blondes and redheads of the north countries, Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden mysteriously came out of prelinguistic and scantily recorded historical societies.

The Berkleys of West Virginia are not all blond or redheads nor do all of them have blue or green eyes, but these hereditary characteristics continue to show up in spite of the dark-haired, brown-eyed mothers bred into their heritage. Thomas Joseph Berkley was blue-eyed with black hair and a red beard. Many of the younger generation have either blond hair or even red hair, and many have the blue eyes and red beard, and one, Courtney, has green eyes. The original Berkeley name was spelled Berkile.

These data have been collected and the thoughts materialized over the past fifty-five years. Combining them requires omission of duplications, some of which are still lacking.

The Berkeley family in England emerged in history in the eleventh century, some of its members having been born early in that century or late in the tenth century.

The family was a vital part of the feudal system in England, the men being knights and barons.

The Berkeleys built a magnificent castle, which they still live in. They are reportedly the only noble family in all of Eng-

land still in their original home, after approximately one thousand years. See Johnson (1).

They played a vital role in changing leaders, Kings of England.

As many as seven of the Berkeley family were in the Parliament at one time.

The Berkeleys' forebearers were wealthy and the British family still retains this position.

Richard Berkeley received a grant and made a settlement at Berkeley Hundred on the James River in Virginia in 1619. The Berkeleys have been here since then.

They have excelled in philosophy, education, science, engineering, government and business.

Numbers in parentheses above and included in text refer to number and information listed in Bibliography.

Historical Ancestry

Prehistoric Peoples

First, let's look at the peoples from the various cultures making up the English at the time the Berkeleys were first known (1). According to Innes (2) in *The World of Mankind,* page 21, "Englishmen are a composite of Celts, Norsemen, Saxons, Teutons, Danes and Norman-French with an allowance of later Huguenots and the European immigrations of the last 30 years and the continuous inflow of the Irish. We now have West Indians too."

There were Romans too (3) and (4). Is it possible that historians were of the opinion that the Romans had no effect? They apparently left some brunettes. It is not clear how many Roman women and families were left on the island.

There is mentioned a tribe of Jews that emigrated from Jerusalem to England (5).

The best information available here is that England was originally populated by natives of meager descriptions (6)(8). They may have been Paleolithic peoples, but this is not certain; Mesolithic cultures—Azalian, Jordenosian, Maglemosian—all of which left traces but little proof of residence (perhaps a trace or just communication) (53).

The aborigine peoples of England are described by Hulton (7) and portrayed by White as Pictish. They are shown in the nude except for a belt to which a sword is hanging.

The Celts

The Celts, The People who Came out of the Darkness, according to Gerhard Herm (10): They were a hybrid race with more than one cross or amalgamation of strong, fearless peoples (54).

They were called "Galli" by the Romans and "Galatai or Keltoi" by the Greeks, and they did not fit in with any of the

Ancients' notions of humanity. The Greek historian Diodorus describes them:

> Their aspect is terrifying. . . . They are very tall in stature, with rippling muscles under clear white skin. Their hair is blond, but not naturally so: they bleach it, to this day, artificially, washing it in lime and combing it back from their foreheads. They look like wood-demons, their hair thick and shaggy like a horse's mane. Some of these are clean-shaven but others—especially those of high rank, shave their cheeks but leave a moustache that covers the whole mouth and, when they eat and drink, acts like a sieve, trapping particles of food. . . . The way they dress is astonishing: they wear brightly coloured and embroidered shirts, with trousers called *bracae* [breeches?] and cloaks fastened at the shoulder with a brooch, heavy in winter, light in summer. These cloaks are striped or checkered in design, with the separate checks close together and in various colours.
>
> This may sound like a description of some harmless, colourful, exotic people, addicted to embroidered peasant blouses and a sort of Scottish tartan about the neck; but Diodorus later shows that this love of colour was anything but primitive *joie de vivre.* Although Diodorus was only a compiler of contemporary eyewitness reports—he himself lived in the first century BC—we may none the less accept his account of what made the Celts not just surprising but also terrifying: their way of fighting.
>
> Some of the Celts, he says, wore 'bronze helmets with figures picked out on them, even horns, which made them look even taller than they already are . . . while others cover themselves with breast-armour made out of chains. But most content themselves with the weapons nature gave them: they go naked into battle.' Before it began, however, they indulged in a performance that was bound to confuse their enemies more than anything they had seen before. [Herm (10), pages 3-4.]

In preparation for battles, one or more of them would challenge the bravest of the enemy to a duel. They made weird sounds with horns, drums and rhythmic beating of swords on shields. Simultaneously, squadrons of four-wheeled war-chariots started moving, usually manned by two warriors. One drove the horses, while the other one hurled javelins at the enemy cavalry. When he had thrown all he had, he jumped from the chariot to fight on foot while the driver turned the horses around in preparation for a retreat if needed. The horse-

men did likewise. Two men on each horse, one throwing javelins, the other guiding the horse which was eventually turned ready for retreat. It is said that they could turn the horses like spinning a top. They not only frightened their opponents but slaughtered them so rapidly that the enemy fled in fright.

Here it is strange, but they used horns on their headdress like those of the Vikings, and they were expert horsemen like the Vikings.

Other similarities to the Vikings—some were redheaded, and they had special ships or boats that were difficult to defeat.

It is said that these Celts were about one foot taller than the Romans, another factor in frightening the enemy.

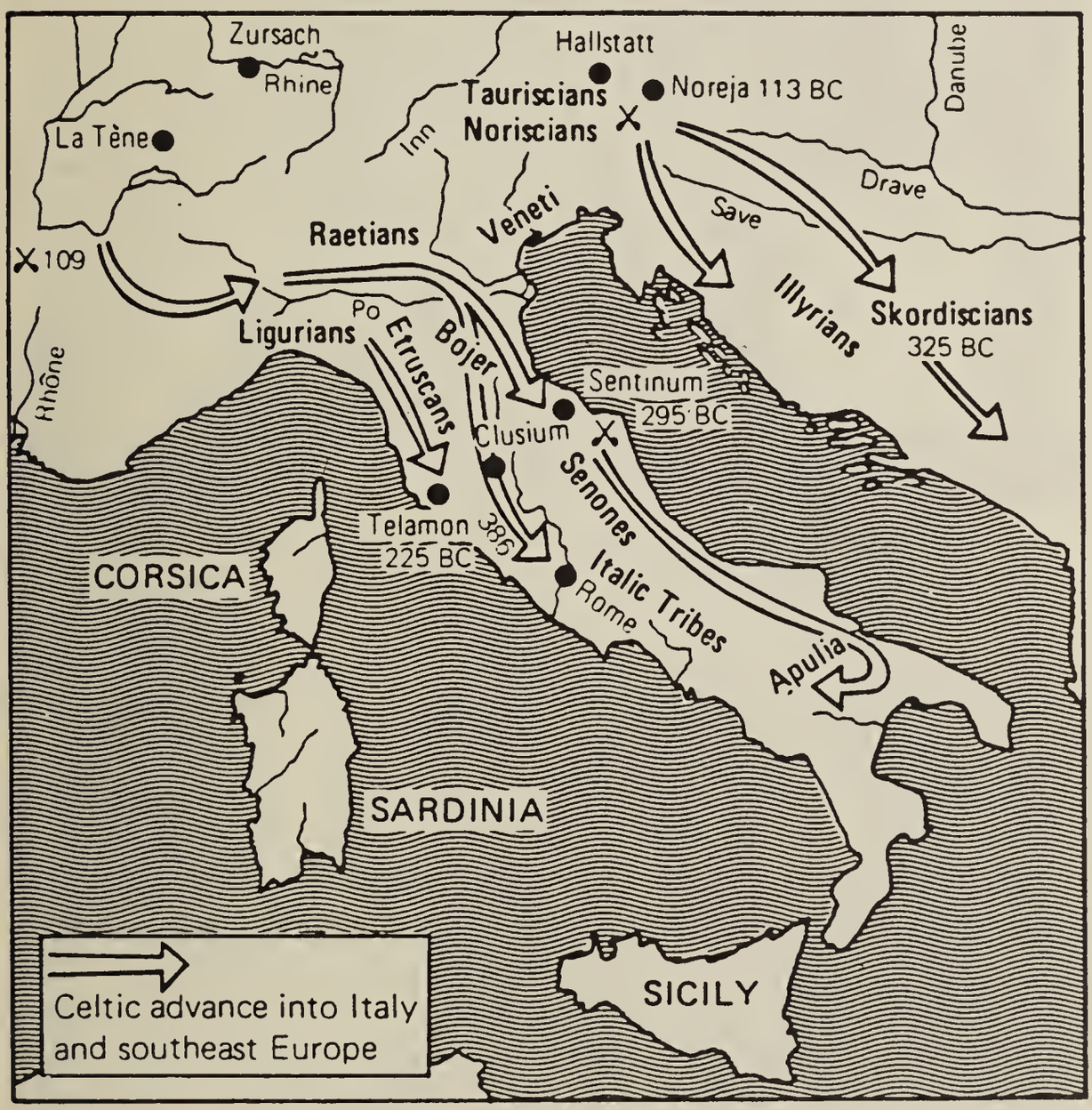


Figure 1. Map 1, page 5, from Herm (10) showing the conquest of Rome.

Long before the Romans invaded the British Isles, the Celts had settled in most, if not all, of Europe and the British Isles (see figure 2).

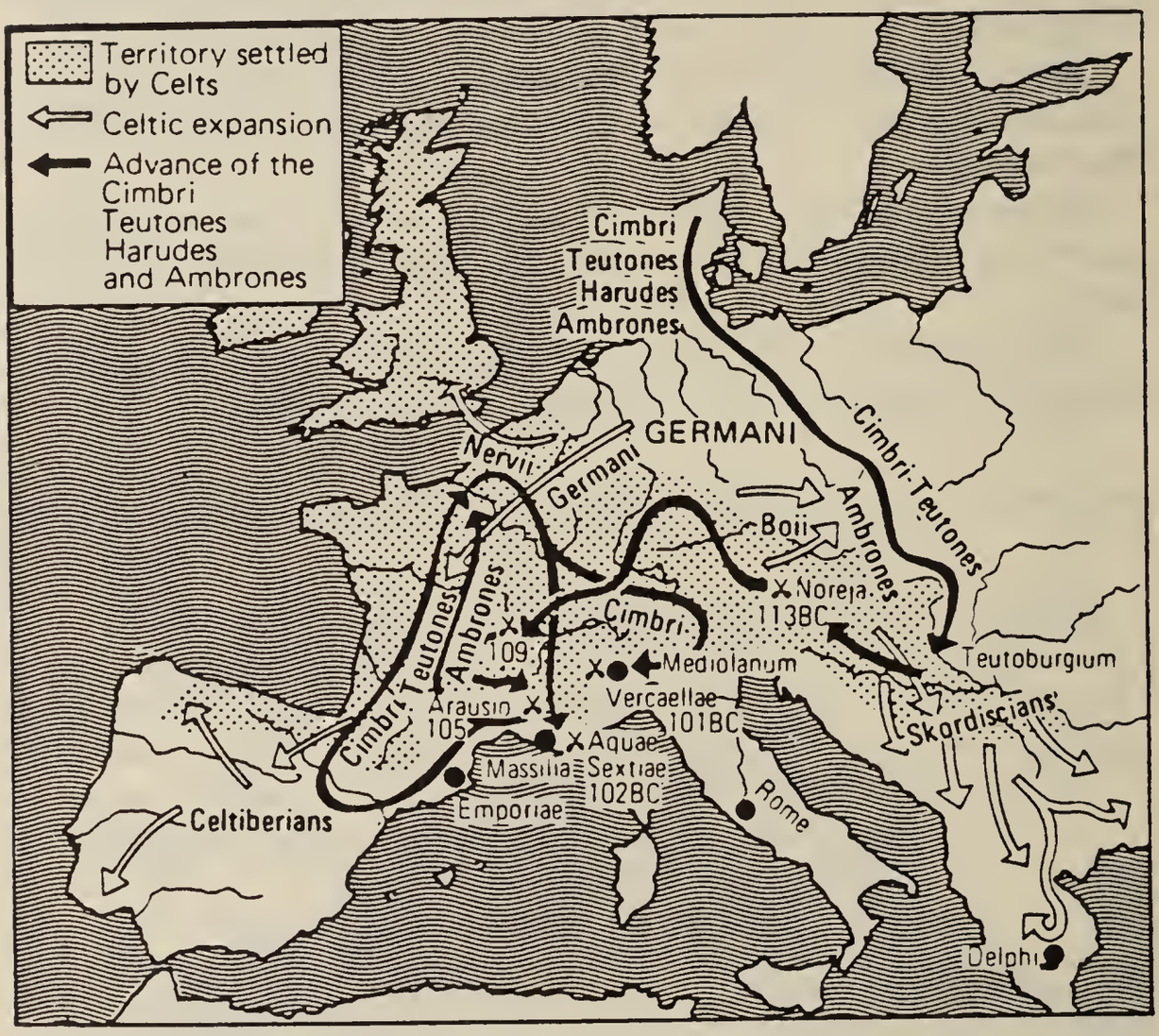


Figure 2. Map 4, page 65, from Herm (10), showing the extent of Celtic settlement in Europe and the British Isles.

An artist, John White, according to Paul Hulton (7), described and illustrated the ancient Britons. The British man was a giant-like character (see figure 3).

The Celtic women were not hidden behind veils nor were they limited to the household. They were tribe leaders or queens in their own right. When the men were short in supply due to losses in battle the women formed groups or colonies of women only. They went out and chose a father for their children without marriage. It is not clear how many children a woman would choose to mother, but each child was conceived by a man chosen by the woman. This life-style was not what we

Figure 3. A giant of a man with a battle axe and shield. Hulton (7), page 94.

call prostitution as the woman did not go to pleasure the man but to conceive a child of her own.

These people illustrated by White are not defined as to origin, but by 1500, there were Celts, Romans, Saxons, Angles and Vikings, who were directly from Scandinavia and as Normans in England. The Celts, however, were described as large and giant-like, and the women (figure 5) were when needed, warriors, so it is assumed that these pictures represented Britons as amalgamated by all these nationalities but retaining some of the Celtic characteristics (12).

There is one surprise. When the Celts became Christian, particularly in Ireland, they developed missionary centers throughout Ireland and expanded to England and the continent of Europe (see figure 6) (5).

It is indicated that the reform to Christianity was aided by Robin Hood (16) and King Arthur (11).

It is said that the new Irish Church reformed the old Roman monasteries and threw out the corruption and policy of subjugating the people as did the Roman Church.

The Romans

Roman conquest of Britain was undertaken by Claudius in A.D. 43 (4) (17). They built roads and castles or forts. They farmed the land and developed a Roman state but were limited to the south up to Hadrian's Wall. The Celts, and particularly the Scots, held the migration of the Romans in check. Londinium became a major city in commerce with the continent.

Roman Britain started to crumble about A.D. 286 (8) when military support from the home country weakened. This shows that they had not congealed with the former occupants. The Celts from the mountains and the north pressed the Roman fortresses.

The Saxons

The Romans employed the Saxon warriors (18), but they were of little help. Soon the Saxons turned on the Romans claiming they had not been paid. The Celtic raids killed thousands of the Romans and some Saxons. When the Saxons were compelled to defend themselves, they came to Britain in large numbers and developed a culture of their own.

Figure 4. Woman armed with lance and sword. She does not have a shield. She is of strong build but less hair than the Pictish woman. Hulton (7), page 95.

Figure 5. Map 12, page 266, from Herm (10), showing Irish missionaries.

The Saxons were a Teutonic people on the neck of the Amhice Peninsula which was the peninsula on Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on the narrow arm of the sea called the Schlei between Hamburg and Flensburg. This was just next door to the Northmen and could be called their little brother. It was just a battlefield between the Germans and the Norwegians or more particularly the Danes (13).

The Angli

The Angli (19) seem to have lived on the coast of the Baltic, probably in the southern end of the Jutish Peninsula. Striking affinities of the cult of Nerthus were found in Scandinavia, especially in the Swedish and Danish regions.

Before they came to Britain, they dwelt in a land called Angulus. King Alfred and the chronicles Asthelweard identified their place with the districct which is now called Angel in the province of Schleswig during the fifth century.

The name England is derived from those people, the Angli.

The Vikings

The so-called Viking world (22) before they moved out to conquer Europe and part of Asia was Scandinavia: Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. (See figure 6.)

The Vikings started raiding the British Isles in the late 700s and some settled there by 800.

Following the recorded footsteps of an unusual society with a lineage of more than a thousand years is a problem, but we wish to project this story into ancient times. There are histories of Iranians, Greeks, Romans, Egyptians and many other famous cultures; but the Vikings (20) don't appear to belong to any of them. The Berkeleys are descended from the Vikings, but who were they and where did they come from? A Viking means the dweller in a Vik—a bay or inlet (24).

In the book, *Peoples and Places of the Past* (25), page 172, it is stated in regard to the Vikings: "Little known outside their Scandinavian homeland until the end of the eighth century, the Vikings burst upon the consciousness of western Europe with a series of lightning-fast raids along the British coasts beginning about A.D. 790."

Figure 6. The Vikings occupied all of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Their domain extended into the frigid north country. Pendlesonn (22).

Before getting involved in a guessing game, let us take a look at the first Berkeleys: Eadnoth was a feudal knight, his son Harding disappeared for a time in Norway and was reported to have married the daughter of a Norwegian king, but his grandson, FitzHarding, was a wealthy businessman. Fitz-

Figure 7. Thermofax copy of the British Isles about A.D. 860. The dark shaded areas were ruled by the Northmen, Vikings, including Iceland. (See (22), page 48.)

Harding's son, Maurice I, in turn, was a feudal lord and Thomas II, was in battle twenty-eight times, being captured in battle when he was already seventy years old.

Many of the Berkeleys were athletes, and Thomas III was commander of the British army; so was the Duke of Wellington. Lord Charles and James were both admirals of the British Fleet. There were many more. (See (32) and (41).)

For emphasis, what makes a family or nation?

All institutions including families, countries and religions are like any basic structure such as a building. They each are built of structural units or materials. A person is a building unit of a family and the family in turn is a unit of a community, town or county. They are comparable to a brick in a wall. The finished structure is no better than the units that build it. Its longevity depends on natural selection of the strongest, but it does not account for their skills in fighting, business, farming and engineering to say nothing of navigation. The Vikings could cope with situations as they found them. This ability came from experiences (28). New concepts do not come from individuals alone. It takes two or more people comparing notes and ideas to develop a new concept. Earl worked for a company that decided they would stop all leaks of new ideas. They separated their scientists, placing each one in a cage or laboratory to himself. It immediately became clear that the usual flow of new thoughts ceased and production dried up. Only when the *seminar* was reinstated were there any reports of new breakthroughs in the science of purifying wood pulp for the manufacture of rayon.

The North Europeans and their Viking neighbors were leading knights, navigators, and intrepid workmen in all their activities. Where did they come from? How did they learn to navigate the Atlantic, particularly in storms, long before the inventions of modern instruments? They had two settlements on the North American continent about A.D. 1000 (31).

What gave them the urge or perhaps more important the necessity of being the best horsemen, the only world navigators and, by far, the most able and well-trained warriors? Let's take a look and see if they were a people which by force were compelled to develop these skills. Men are by nature lazy or inclined to self-indulgence which uses up their time if they are not compelled or led to do battle, or compete in industry.

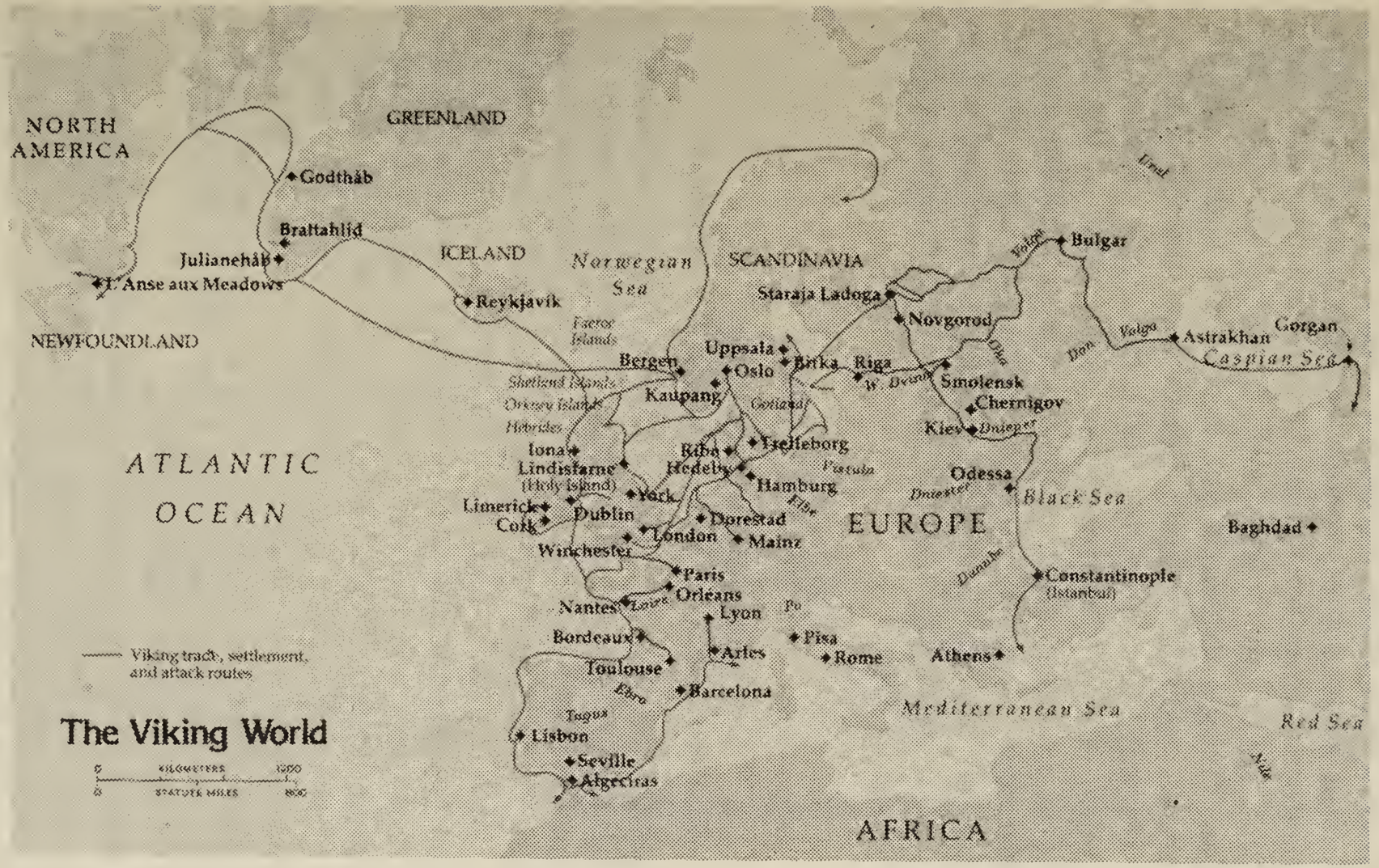


Figure 8. Indicates the explorations of the Vikings. See (25), p. 172. *The Reader's Digest,* Mysteries of the Ancient Americas (25) states that the Vikings did settle in North America around the end of the tenth century, but apparently became discouraged by the natives.

"Sailing sturdy vessels out of the frozen north, the Vikings of Scandinavia probed the European sea-lanes and the uncharted Atlantic [see figure 8]. Some of the adventurers hungered for more fertile farmland, others for new trading partners. Still others sought wealth through plunder: They terrorized western Europe for two and a half centuries with swift and brutal raids on towns and monasteries. The first Norwegian Vikings ventured out in the late eighth century from narrow, mountainbound fjords like the Sörfjord in western Norway. Crossing the North Sea, they reached the British Isles. A few brave mariners sailed west to the New World. Most, however, scoured the European coastline and inland waterways. Swedish Vikings, seeking to trade furs for silver, crossed the Baltic Sea into Russia. Eventually they trekked as far as the Byzantine Empire and created a great Russian state in Kiev."

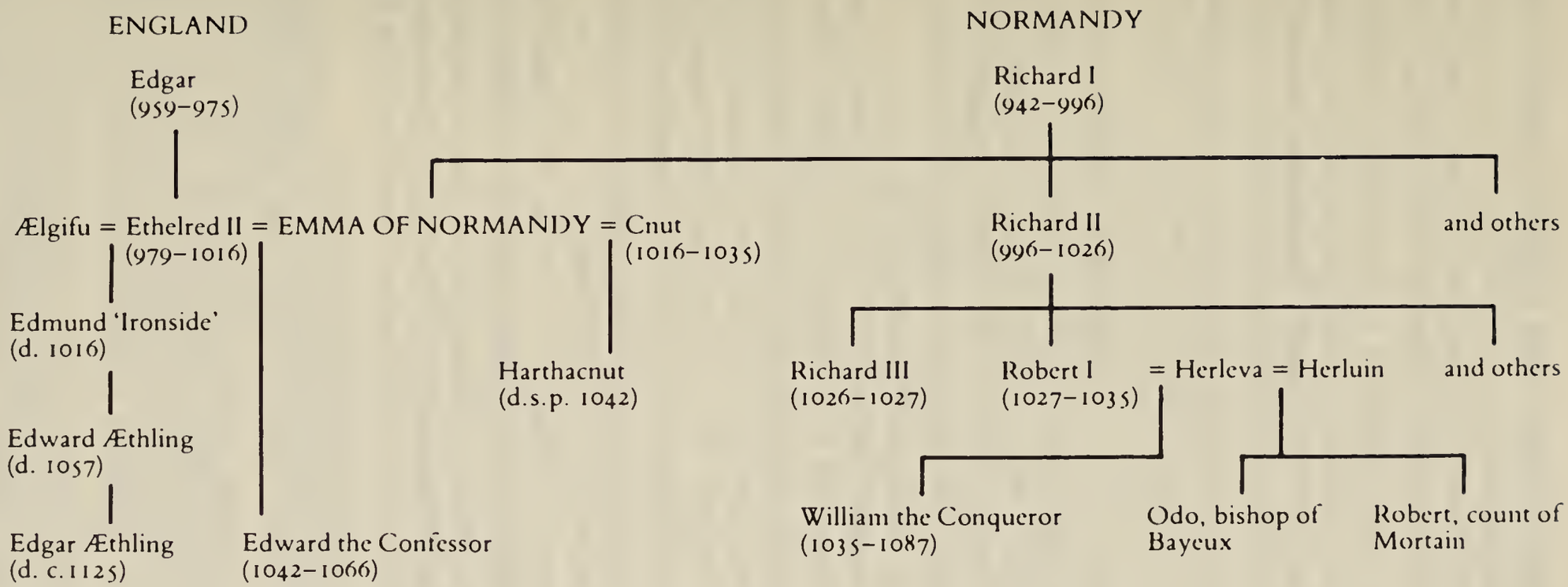
The Normans

William the Conqueror, Who He Was and What He Did for England

The family tree shown by Brown (27) gives the relationship of Edward the Confessor and William, Duke of Normandy. Edward's father was King Ethelred II of England. His mother was Emma of Normandy. She was a sister to William's father, Robert I of Normandy. (See Norman family tree on page 15.)

Further background shows that William's great-grandfather, Richard I of the North, married Gunnor, the daughter of one of the Frankish leaders. When Viking women were not available, certain of the newcomers beginning about the sixth century chose mates from the aristocracy of the Franks. In so doing, they gradually became Christian. It is not clear which church, the Roman or the new Celtic faith from Ireland. The latter reformed the old Roman church system.

It is logical from this background that Henry II, grandson of William, gave the Berkeley estate to FitzHarding whose mother was a daughter of the King of Norway. According to the English version, the Berkeleys were the landowners or farmers during the period before the feudal system was imposed on England. Landowners that became knights were designated as barons where the castles were built and particularly when the owners or leaders became the supporters of kings or rulers.



Norman family tree (27).

Edward the Confessor was a first cousin once removed of William the Conqueror.

"From 1016-1042 [18], Cnut, son of Svein, Forkbeard of Denmark, ruled England until Edward the Confessor was crowned. During these years, England became part of the Scandinavian world and the aristocracy and ruling class [as Edward himself discovered] became increasingly Scandinavianized. The rest of the society could not be unaffected, and so by 1042, as still in 1066, Anglo-Scandinavian rather than Anglo-Saxon may be thought the more appropriate description of the Old English Kingdom.

"The degree to which England had been Scandinavianized by 1066 requires more emphasis than it commonly receives; but be that as it may, it is in the Viking descent upon, and eventual conquest of England that we find the beginnings of the connection between the Old English kingdom and Normandy, itself a Viking colony, which culminates in 1066."

It is clear from these quotations from Brown that England was truly changed by the aristocracy of the Normans and particularly changed was their relief from further suppression by the warrior faction of the Vikings from the north. William and his sons, particularly Henry II, made a supreme effort to unite the English nobility and the invaders by improving all of their conditions. As a result, they had the best government known to man and soon became a world power.

The Normans were blood kin to the Northmen but embellished with a bit of the Mediterranean culture. They clarified the English legal system, making Britain an example for all the world. They used the work of Edward the Confessor in which was the beginning of a unified government reaching down to the local units as towns and states as it were.

It is said the Normans immediately became Englishmen because Britain was a country they could identify with. Remember how the Saxons, Angli, and Northmen had preceded the Normans and had colonized the islands. Apparently, the Normans did not come in large numbers other than their army. King Henry II, grandson of William, showed an astute characteristic of organization and a determination to make the changes better for the natives, including the recent colonizers. He gave grants to many of the Northmen and their kin, which included the Berkeleys.

The combination described here had a knack of helping others to better their way of life without changing all their ways to that of the newcomer. This trait is rare indeed and is often lost to the invaded because of their anger or stubbornness and refusal to listen.

The Danes were closer neighbors to the Mediterranean cultures than the Norwegians or Swedes but of the same stock and thus the same experiences. Some of them may have married southern daughters of the Romanized world but had not been radically changed. They were true Vikings and had concentrated power in greater numbers both in men and boats than those farther north (13), (14), (27).

Where could these Scandinavians have come from? They sailed out of the North countries unannounced, fully trained, and equipped with boats for transportation, instruments of the best for warfare, horses with fantastic horsemen with both swords and lances and a hunger for victory. Their people were excellent farmers and businessmen with means to back them (65).

The Swedish Vikings had gone east (30) into Poland and settled Kiev in Russia. They had given Russia its name from the rower of boats, Ruseo. In fact, the Vikings were world explorers by the tenth century (22), (24, (25).

The Normans were at least in part blood brothers to the Danes and Saxons. William the Conquerer claimed royal heritage from the King of Saxony. It is true they were much closer to the Mediterranean cultures and had been ruled by the Romans. They had learned more about civil government, law as applied both to the national and local governments.

A brief summary of the building units of our English heritage follows (29):

1. The aborigines or ancient peoples of Britain of which we have no clearcut information. Pictish preceded the Celts and were absorbed by them.
2. Celts with lots of experiences. Bloody tough and determined. They gave us tenacity. They are still there.
3. Romans started centralization, formality and the Christian religion.
4. Saxons settled the Celtic tribes into a bit of unity.
5. Angli brought beautification to home living and a homey atmosphere.

6. Northmen (Vikings), in spite of their raids and rough ridings, brought navigation, better farming, organized business and world exploration and conquest.
7. Danes—the warring and government domination of the Viking conquest. As settlers and local neighbors they were second to the Norwegians; later dominated the country.
8. Normans brought system to government, law and order, fair sharing from one region to another, diplomacy and settlement.

Following William's conquest of England, the term Anglo-Norman government was described. This is a surprise but shows how effective the small number of cultured people were on those rugged marauders of the north. What a tremendous influence this small group of Angli were compared with those of the Celts, Northmen and Romans.

Britain was in this era the greatest amalgamation of peoples of widely different backgrounds reported (21) (25). It would seem that the Romans had spread further and joined more different people, but they tried and really succeeded in remaining Romans, not new nationalities. What is now England absorbed and nationalized all of the peoples listed except the Romans who retreated from England. No doubt some stayed but their influence is not conspicuous in the records.

Britain a Country

Here is what Fielding ((29), page 232) says: "All the British aren't English. The United Kingdom has four distinct societies, about as dissimilar as a horse, a bull, a mule and a deer. A Scotsman is a genius with his hands, a stickler for thrift, a conscientious workman who thinks like a Frenchman. An Irishman is mercurial, whimsical, stubborn, mystical. A Welshman is shrewd, deep, intense, hewn from the native granite. We're concerned here with the Englishman, the fourth member of the quadrumvirate. He's the one who runs his kingdom and his empire. He's also the one you must know longest, probe deepest, understand fullest before you can catch glimmerings of his unique greatness.

"There's a child-like quality to his spirit—a charming puckish, stubborn refusal to grow up. When you dig under his shell,

you'll find passion, gaiety, richness, all the warm, human values of your next-door neighbors in your own home town." Ann Beale (23).

They believe in discipline. The story goes that an aristocratic mother once went to the nursery and found it empty. She peered out the window, and there was her four-year-old son, sliding down the drainpipe. "Richard," she said severely, not raising her voice—and the little boy promptly slid up again.

The Normans were crusaders before crusades were preached. Norman warriors helped the Christians in Spain in their wars with the Saracens. The Normans in England became Englishmen as they were readily absorbed. "Later, when the English occupied Egypt, India and certain African peoples, they did not abolish the local governments, instead they strengthened them so that when they left there would be law and order."

These were building stones, as it were, that made England a world power not exceeded to this day (54). The Northmen, call them what you may, had a character not found in more southern cultures. This has influenced world affairs, particularly the founding and growth of the United States of America (66).

The Feudal System

Feudalism was adopted by Europe as the form of social organization which enabled it to check and ultimately to conquer its invaders. Cavalry was the most powerful military weapon at the time, but the high cost of maintaining it required a special social structure.

A new system was evolved in Europe as a result of the great battle of Poitiers in 732 between the Franks and Arabs. Although Frankish infantry defeated the Arab horsemen, Charles Martel (33) was impressed by the mobility of his enemies and their use of an important new device, the *stirrup,* on their saddles, which enabled them to fight on horseback with sword and lance. He realized that, if the Muslim threats were to be checked permanently, it was essential that he should have such soldiers in his army. So he brought into being a class of armed horsemen or *knights,* in armor, and for their maintenance granted them land taken from the church. The word knight is derived from "knave." These warriors were referred to, in effect, as "the boys."

In this way, Charles Martel and his successors laid the foundation of feudalism during the eighth and ninth centuries. It was based on the old Frankish ways of local government, which Charlemagne continued. Gradually, the dukes, marquesses and counts were endowed with land, in return for which they had to take an oath that they would faithfully serve their royal overlord and aid him with arms when required.

Just as England began to unify into a national organization where the wealthy barons or families could agree for the most part on a national leader, the feudal system was thrust upon them. There were many noble families with wealth and influence. The English king, Edward the Confessor, was reaching beyond his training and background. There were too many so-called bosses designated later as barons that did not listen to

the central government. The coalescence was not complete. Much of this problem was brought about by the invasions of the Vikings both from Norway and Denmark. They fought each other as well as the British. William the Conqueror from across the English Channel took advantage of this dilemma and slapped a lid on.

In order to settle the melee of invaders and disagreeing British, William usurped the estates of many wealthy British and others and shifted the control to his followers. The entire family or leader including his followers, knights, serfs, etc., were turned over to what was designated a feudal lord and later designated a feudal baron. When the ruler was changed, for example Henry I and later Henry II, the Berkeley Castle and estate were shifted to different barons (1), (9), (26), (27). Berkeley was assigned to Godwin then to FitzOsburn and finally to FitzHarding by Henry II. There was good reason. FitzHarding had married the niece of William, the father of Henry, and had helped Henry II to obtain the throne of England.

"The rule of Henry II who established the foundation or solidified the ownership of the Berkeleys is described as the most constructive of all Royal achievements in the period of their reign," (27) page 487.

"Aided by the most remarkable group of ministers which ever served an English King, ministers drawn alike from the feudal nobility of every rank and from the new administrative class which had arisen earlier in the century. Henry II was able to undertake the systematic reconstruction of the administration without alienating the mass of the English baronage."

One achievement was the settlement of the Berkeley estate, built and owned by people of Norwegian ancestry, who had been evicted of the title, but were reestablished by marrying the former owner to the son of the new receiver and then making him a baron with the title of Lord Berkeley.

Here is an interesting tidbit. "The area of Britain known as Danelaw was ruled differently than was old England in that the lower class, serfs, could own and transfer, sell, their homes and assets."

The Berkeley Castle and the early folks who started the family were each required to furnish the overlord or king with highly-trained knights and warriors when needed.

This feudal family and their castle were described by Miss Gertrude Jackyll (38): "Seen from the meadows it looks like some great fortress roughly hewn out of natural rock. Nature would seem to have taken back to herself the masses of stone reared seven and a half centuries ago [1987—now nine and a half]. The giant walls and mighty buttresses look as if they had been carved by wind and weather out of some solid rock-mass rather than wrought by human handiwork.

"When the day is coming to its close, and the light becomes a little dim, and thin mist films rise from the meadows, it might be an enchanted castle; for in some tricks of evening light, it cheats the eye into something ethereal, without substance, built up for the moment into towering masses of pearly vapour. It is indeed an enchanted castle, in spite of its massive solidity." It has also been written of Berkeley "that it has a swagger, and it is also beautiful in its rough uncouth way." *Berkeley Castle* (36). People whose taste inclines to neat Queen Anne or Georgian houses will not care for Berkeley: "It is neither cosy nor manageable. It is alarming. It exacts a big level of living from the soul. You cannot begin to understand Berkeley Castle if all that you desire is comfort, security, and nice, small, warm, convenient rooms.

"Berkeley is not like that. It is savage, and old and unique."

Miss Jackyll's quoted impression was two hundred years ago when America was getting her freedom from Britain. In 1955, the writer was awed by such a fortress for a family. Figuratively, his jaw dropped, and he was speechless. Imagine what we would have to develop for security now under the threat of atomic war. As a biologist, it is clear to me that struggle is as natural as the rising sun. All life fights for a place to live and multiply. Considering the current rate of population increase, what will we do one hundred years from now? Perhaps we can control the rate of population increase. If not, we must find another planet to relieve the crowding and produce food or become cannibals. Is it just possible that the divine plan is for atomic war to reduce and, thereafter, control the population here on earth? Somehow we should find a better solution.

People from Faraway Places

In order to locate an original stock with the potential for building a Viking-like people, it was necessary to study the findings of the anthropologists, genealogists and students of ancient civilizations (53, 54). One Sir Mortimer Wheeler in *The Dawn of Civilization* (15), page 229, lit a flame that led to the findings of Phillips, page 301, Powell, page 329, and others. Here is what they say—Wheeler, "A note on chronology. At the time of Sargon of Agade or Akkad in Mesopotamia for whom a date about 2350 BC, is now widely accepted, goods of various kinds—pottery, seals, beads and other knick-knacks—reached the Mesopotamian cities from the Indus valley of Pakistan.

"In that valley, a widespread civilization was then in its early prime." The two cities of the area explored were Mohenjo-daro and Harappā. They arose, as did those of Egypt and Mesopotamia, from a farming community in the fertile valley of a great river. To build a civilization in this exacting government was a challenge which required genius and skill and determined and inspired leadership, and it was met by the people of the Indus with little outside help beyond the knowledge that it had been done before.

"These farmers grew wheat and six-rowed barley, field peas, and amongst their remains have been found melon seeds, sesame and date stones—and the earliest traces of cultivated cotton known anywhere in the world." They domesticated and bred humped cattle and buffaloes, camels, horses and asses. They also had domestic pigs and even cats.

They traded with Afghanistan, Iran, Mesopotamia, and south India. "But of close cultural integration with the outside world there is little evidence: the great walled and fortified cities of Mohenjo-daro and Harappā rose from a local ancestry still imperfectly understood, to become sophisticated civic communities which were to last a thousand years" (53).

They had community granaries and two-wheeled oxcarts. (See Wheeler (15), page 232.) Certain of the granaries were on a riverfront where boats could load and unload as well as oxen-drawn carts. The Indus River flowed south from China and the area of the Steppes to the Arabian Sea.

They had brick houses with bath rooms (see figure 10).

The language of these most interesting people and the Vikings has not yet been completely deciphered. Their communal granaries and organization in general showed unusual ability and skills (49).

Sudden death came to Mohenjo-daro and Harappā about the middle of the second millennium B.C. when the city was sacked by raiders. The inhabitants were massacred in the streets and houses and left to rot where they lay. The attackers and the whereabouts of the survivors are not known. It is difficult to think that intelligent people of this type would not escape, but where?

There is no trace of the survivors going East, South, or West into known civilizations. There was one escape they could have made to the Northern Steppes, and they were highly qualified for surival there. They had horses and livestock, skills and ability to cope. They are somewhere now, so let us keep looking.

Activity on the Steppes

Tracks left by moving ancient civilizations are rarely easy to follow, and those in an area where many feet have trod are especially elusive. Phillips (15) says that "on the western half of the Steppes the earliest population belonged to the white races . . . white nomads were known on the northwest border of China during the first millennium BC and later left descendants among the Mongols themselves. . . .

"Nomadism as a developed way of life, however, arose relatively late from a background of more or less settled agricultural communities, and it is to the origins of these that we must first turn." The quotation from Phillips shows that white people brought the horse to the Steppes and changed the culture there.

The white horsemen of the Steppes preceded the Mongols, and they used leather in their artwork and their gearing.

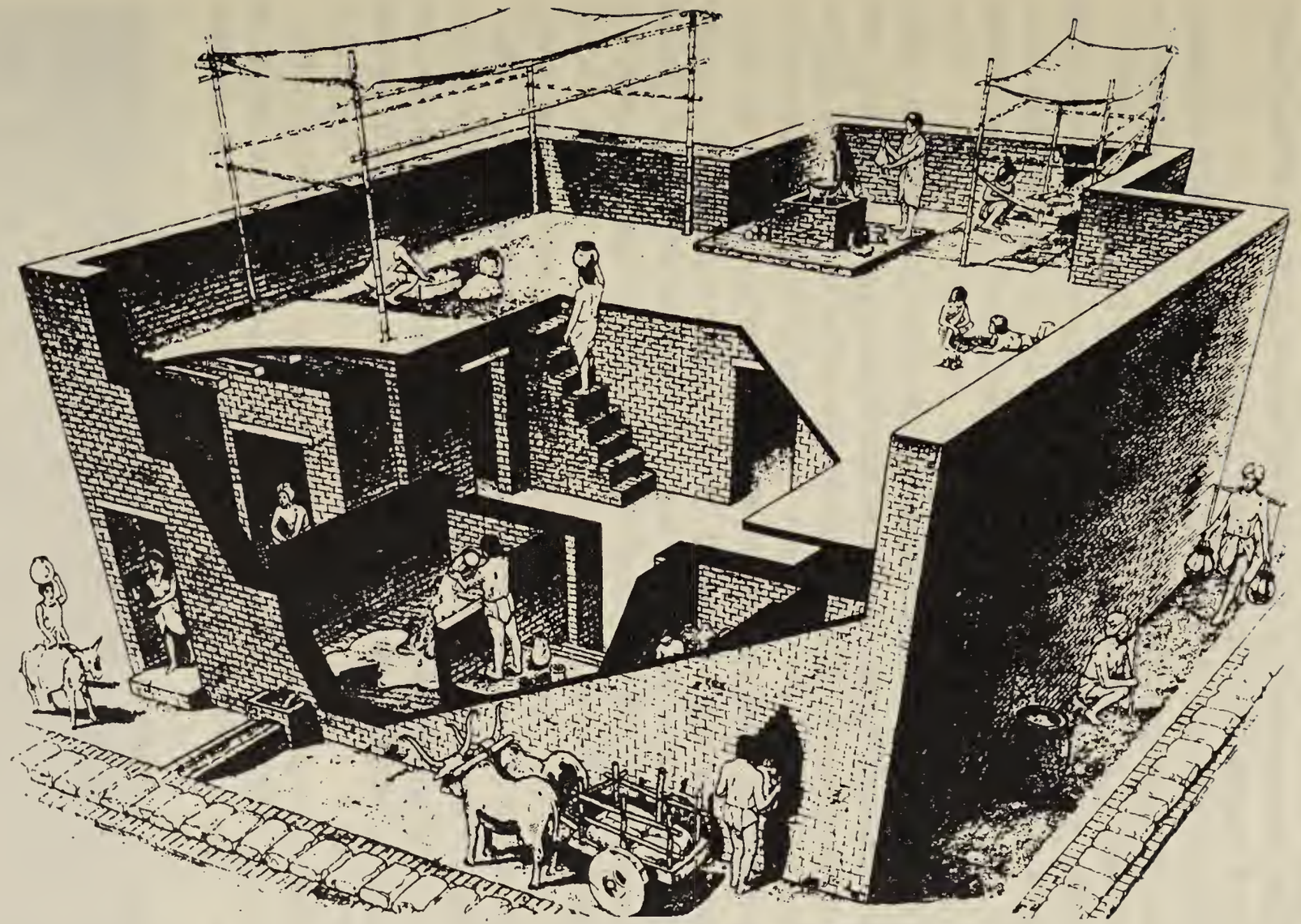


Figure 10. Thick walls of brick, and water piped from indoor wells.
A cutaway of construction of a house. (See (25), p. 205.)

The weapons of the Steppe horsemen included bronze battle axes, engraved often with elaborate animal motifs. Axes of this type and date found throughout eastern Europe may have been made by the peoples from the Indus Valley.

This ornamentation shows a resemblance to Scythian weapons of nearly five hundred years later.

There is reference in Gerhard Herm (10), *The Celts,* that the Indo-European speaking people melded with the Scythians before arriving in Germany. Could the Celts have been a tribe of the same people that became the Vikings and crossing with the Scythians could make the difference; and they, like the Vikings, were expert horsemen and used battle axes? They were also blond and redheaded.

The path of the peoples of the Indus valley of 2500 or more years B.C. is not too clear, and the assumptions that they are the ancestors of the Vikings of Scandinavia and the light-haired peoples of Europe may be premature, but tracks there are, and this writer has not found a better answer to their origin. If the data revealed in the Indus valley and on the Steppes together with the blond, redheaded blue- and green-eyed people on the border of China is not enough, how can you explain the following?

Powell (25), page 339, states: "The ancestor of the 'long ship' of the Vikings is first depicted in this engraving [figure 11] on a sword found in a bog at Rorby, Denmark. The blade had a strange curled end to the tip, a form otherwise known only in its pair near by, in flint copy, and in examples from the Near East."

There are still more tracks of the Indus valley people. Pendlesonn (22) states: "The earliest inhabitants of Scandinavia were primitive hunters and food-gatherers. Occupation dated

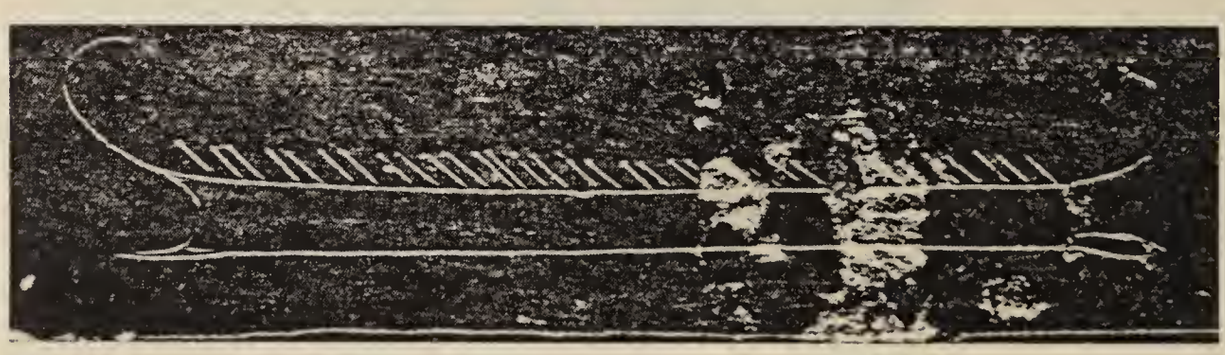


Figure 11. Engraving of a Viking "long ship" on a sword found in a bog at Rorby, Denmark. (See Powell (25), page 339).

from around 10,000 B.C. Later immigrants may have introduced agriculture some time after 3000 B.C., as was the use of metal before 1500 B.C. by the so-called Battle-axe people, who are believed to have been Indo-European. They were certainly fierce warriors. Their art shows four dominant symbols: the sun, the axe, the ship, and the phallus. Boat-shaped graves were favoured, with stones outlining the vessel that would carry the soul of the deceased to the land of death."

He states further that "a sixth century bronze figure of the Buddha has been found" in Viking land. Further indication of Asian influence, "The Vikings called their gods *aesir.* Snorri Sturluson (1179-1241) thought that the word derived from the word Asia, making Thor a grandson of Priam of Troy and Odin, his descendant in the twentieth generation. Although this derivation seems unlikely, it is quite possible that a second group of dieties, the *vanir,* were translated from Asia Minor at a late date."

Until the conversion of the Danes, the Swedes and the Norwegians to Christianity, they worshipped a pantheon of gods who had their origins in the common Indo-European tradition. Hot-tempered, redheaded Thor was a version of the sky god, the thunderer; his peers were Jupiter, Zeus, India and the Hittite weather god.

The origin of the Viking's system of navigation is not clear to the writer, but a search for their skills will be made. The Vikings crossed the Atlantic as early as A.D. 900 and exported timber, furs, etc., from this continent about 1000 B.C. long before Columbus sailed.

In "Mysteries of the Ancient Americas," *Reader's Digest* (31), pages 50 to 65, it is indicated that the Vikings not only visited but settled in North America around A.D. 1000. They were discouraged by the natives; and, not having a navy for support and replacements, they backed off.

Their presence here could possibly explain the peoples of South America and Easter Island where redheaded, blue-eyed people were different from the native Indians of the Americas.

I believe my Viking ancestry came from the Indus valley farmers, businessmen, and horsemen.

The Berkeleys of Berkeley Castle

At the early beginning of the feudal system of the Berkeley family following Lord Maurice FitzHarding-Berkeley, the leaders inherited the title. The eldest son, if living, inherited both the estate, including the castle, and the title. Historians have designated these early lords as serving *in tenure.*

When the leadership shifted from one branch to another, in the case of Lord James, eleventh baron by tenure, he was ordered by the king to serve and this was designated as *by writ.* He was, therefore, the first baron by writ and a new group of lineage was thereafter numbered in succession down to Thomas Mareton, the fourteenth baron by writ. He was unmarried and the baronage stopped in 1882. George Berkeley, ninth baron by writ, was designated first earl 1628-1698. The leaders were designated earls down to Randal Mowbray, eighth earl, 1942. The heritage again shifted to Robert George Wilmot but no title.

The Berkeley family is recorded in the eleventh century in England as the builders of first a keep which eventually enlarged into a sizable castle, and more as the home of feudal lords (65). It is still the home of the Berkeley family as shown by the booklet, *Berkeley Castle,* by V. Sackville-West. All of the individual Berkeleys and the FitzHardings, who are cited by the Berkeleys as their hereditary founders, are not fully described in this booklet (55).

An attempt is made here to relate the direct line of descent in the castle and where the Berkeleys of West Virginia separated from the castle rulers or administrators. This descent is traced to the current families living in West Virginia (57).

Due to lack of male heirs, the early owners or inheritors of the title of the castle down to the present family shown in *Berkeley Castle,* often shifted to the children of other members of the family as in the case of Robert, third baron by tenure,

1220. His brother Thomas, fourth baron by tenure, was chosen as the next in line. (See *Berkeley Castle* (38) page 28.)

The following lists the Berkeleys in the castle in line of descent and those coming to America in earlier years to the present as shown in the families of Simeon Berkley:

The Berkeley Family Tree

		died			born	died
1	Roger de Berkeley I	1093	1A	Eadnoth, Knight under William the Conqueror		1066
2	Roger de Berkeley II	1131	2A	Harding, son of Eadnoth		
3	Roger de Berkeley III	1170	3A	Robert FitzHarding 1st baron by tenure		1170
4	Alice Berkeley		4A	Maurice FitzHarding-Berkeley I, married Alice Berkeley, 2nd baron by tenure	1120	1190
	Robert Berkeley, 3rd baron, no sons transferred to his brother Thomas, 4th baron					
5	Thomas Berkeley I, 4th baron by tenure, married Joan, daughter of Sir Ralph de Somery				1170	1243
6	Maurice Berkeley II, 5th baron by tenure, married Isobel, daughter of Maurice de Creoun				1218	1281
7	Thomas Berkeley II, 6th baron by tenure, married Joan, daughter of William de Furers, Earl of Derby				1245	1321
8	Maurice Berkeley III, 7th baron by tenure, married Eve, daughter of Eudes la Zouche				1271	1326
9	Thomas Berkeley III, 8th baron by tenure, married Margaret, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March				1292	1361
10	Maurice Berkeley IV, 9th baron by tenure, married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh, Lord Despenser				1330	1368
11	Sir James Berkeley married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bluet					1405
12	James Berkeley, 1st baron by writ, married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk				1394	1463

The earlier edition of the *Berkeley Castle* by V. Sackville-West (36 and 38) included a map of the grounds, showing the castle, St. Mary's Church and the Doverte Brook. (See figure 12.)

Johnson (1) shows many of the Sackville-West's figures

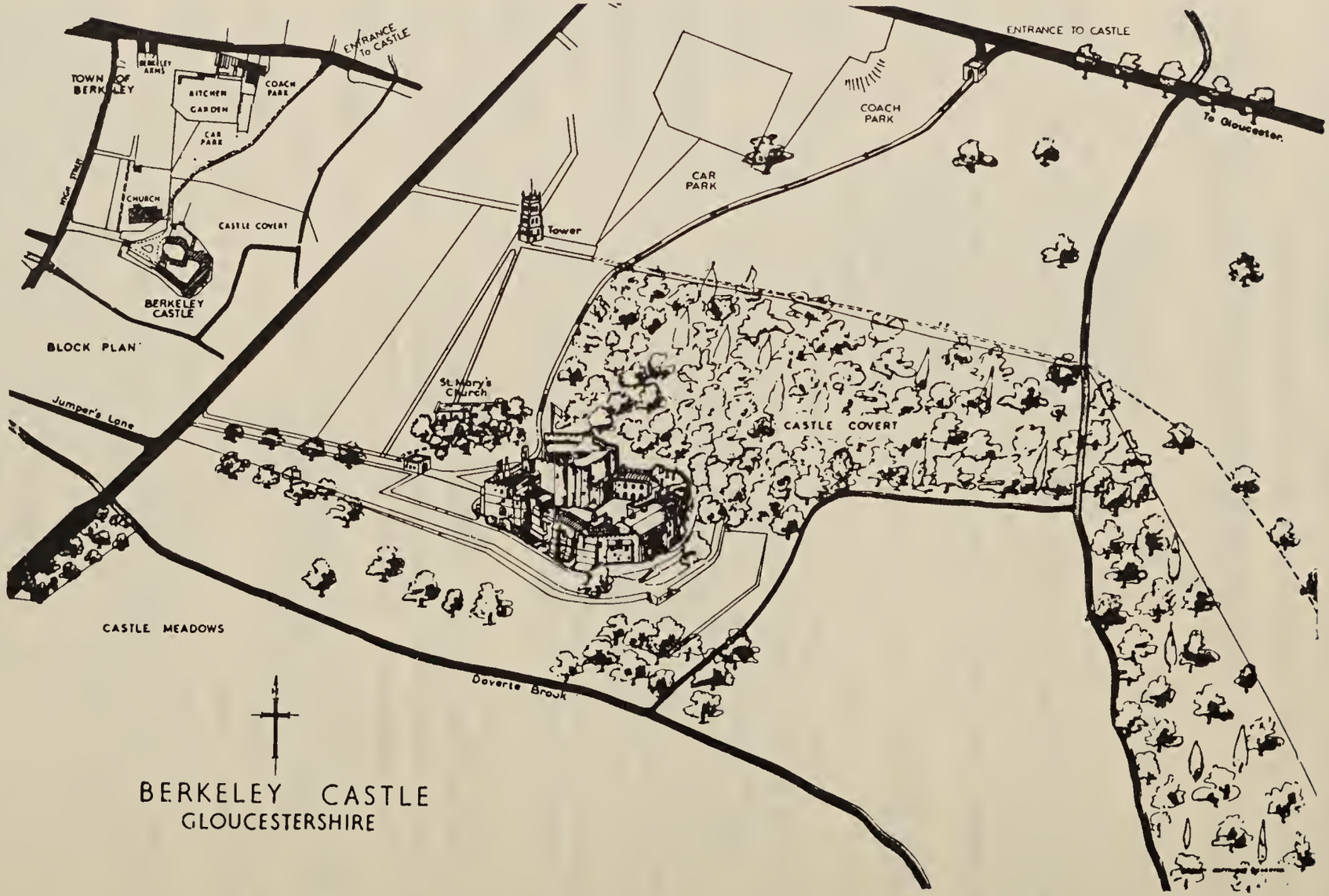


Figure 12. Outline of Berkeley Castle and grounds (see (36)).

from the castle and an additional one that ties more ancient cultures with problems experienced in America, particularly in the Northeast in colonial days. It is the Berkeley witch (figure 13).

"According to William of Malmesbury, Berkeley once had a witch, who at the end of her life regretted her wicked deeds and exhorted her children [a monk and a nun] to do all they could to safeguard her soul in death. Despite their immense precautions, the Devil came to claim her, snapped the thick chains binding the coffin, and carried her off. The picture [Figure 13] is a fifteenth-century print from Nuremberg, showing the Devil taking her away." Paul Johnson (1), *A Place in History,* p. 120.

Figure 13. The Berkeley witch.

Notable Family Members

1 **Roger de Berkeley I** died 1093

Designer and builder of the keep which was eventually to be the Berkeley Castle. It is uncertain who the king or overlord was when the keep was started by Roger de Berkeley who worked under Earl Godwin (father of King Herold), who may have occupied a small dwelling on the site of the present castle. After King Herold fell at the battle of Senlac, Godwin was despoiled of his possessions; and William the Conquerer turned the overlordship over to FitzOsbern who ordered the mound to be enlarged and surrounded by a moat. The original fortress may have been destroyed in 1088; but if so, it was rebuilt and enlarged. However, there is a question. Did Roger de Berkeley I, instead of Harding, marry the daughter of the King of Norway?

2 **Roger de Berkeley II** died 1131

Succeeded his father as builder and keeper of the castle. Roger the Second entertained King Henry I in the castle at Easter 1121. This means there was an elaborate structure and accommodation at that time. Henry I was son of William the Conqueror. Roger de Berkeley II had a brother Eustace of Nympesfield.

3 **Roger de Berkeley III** died 1170

Roger the Third occupied the castle during the reign of Stephen until 1153 when he was evicted by Henry of Anjou (subsequently Henry II), and FitzHarding was appointed as overlord.

His claim to Berkeley was recognized by Robert FitzHarding who with Henry II agreed to the restitution of the Berkeley estate in the marriage of Alice to Maurice FitzHarding, son of Robert.

Roger de Berkeley III added to the structure of the Berkeley Castle. He suffered in the wars between Stephen and the Empress Maud, at the hands of Walter, son of Miles, Earl of Hereford. Roger III's daughter, Alice, had won the heart of Maurice, son of Robert FitzHarding, who with Henry II agreed to the restitution of the Berkeley estate by the astute marriage of this couple. Here a Norwegian and a Norman,

Henry II, by ancestry joined together and solved a noble family problem. These Northmen had, however, become Englishmen and were ready and willing to cast their lot for their new home. It is a credit to Robert FitzHarding that he recognized in Henry of Anjou qualities deserving a kingly position. Henry II found many problems, but he worked to solve them and in doing so congealed the composite heritage of the British Isles into a strong and lasting government and country.

4 **Alice Berkeley**

Daughter of Roger de Berkeley III became the wife of Maurice FitzHarding who in turn became Lord Berkeley. He was the first specific Lord Berkeley. He assumed the name of his wife, Berkeley, in order to settle the estate of Roger de Berkeley III who had been evicted by Henry II. This means that Roger was the owner and that reparations were made by the astute marriage of Alice to Maurice FitzHarding, who was then designated the second baron of the Berkeley family.

It could be assumed here that the Roger de Berkeleys were in reality the first Berkeleys in our line. Since the name Berkeley originated on the Norwegian coast (24) and (37) and the custom of the time, for an individual, was to take a last name that designated one's origin or place of birth, we can assume that our ancestry was of Norway, perhaps Viking, defined as the dwellers of a Vik—a bay or inlet. The name of the first male, Eadnoth, also has a connotation of the colonizers from the north, and he died fighting for William, a northerner.

1A **Abnod or Eadnoth**

Variously described as a chief horse thane or feudal knight, under Edward the Confessor, a cousin of William the Conqueror. Eadnoth was killed in battle in 1068 fighting for William the Conqueror. Eadnoth the "Staller" was a government official and fought for the Conqueror at Hastings. He was first under Earl Godwin, father of King Herold, who held the castle. Godwin was killed at the Battle of Senlac. As stated above, William the Conqueror handed the castle, together with Bristol, Hereford, Gloucester and Chepstow to William FitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford and hereditary Steward of Normandy (died 1071) to hold as the western defenses of the new kingdom against the Welsh Marches across the Severn. It is indefinite

where Eadnoth lived but probably was on the property on which the castle was built.

At the beginning of the feudal system, government leaders, engineers and businessmen were subject to aiding in battle, which was common to all. Eadnoth was no exception. He was a farmer or plantation manager or business executive and a knight.

2B **Harding**

Described as the son of Eadnoth. It is not certain what he did or where he lived. Bates (45) says, "He has been termed a son of the King of Denmark," but there is no mention of that in Sackville-West (36) (38) or by Johnson (1). There are indications that he spent time in Norway and that he married the daughter of the King of Norway. He died 1170.

3C **Robert FitzHarding**

First baron in tenure.

Married a niece of William the Conqueror.

Described as a grandson of Eadnoth, therefore son of Harding. Here, there is a question, but his wife Eva (or Eve) is listed as the niece of William the Conqueror. FitzHarding was a grandson of the King of Norway. This would be the second royal bloodline. It is stated that "There are few families left in England with the proud boast of an authenticated Anglo-Saxon descent." (1) Here it is quite likely that at least two members of the family were of descent from across the North Sea.

Robert FitzHarding, as stated by Johnson (1), was a wealthy businessman, merchant of Bristol. He used his influence and perhaps his wealth to assist the Duke, Henry of Anjou, to ascend the throne of England as King Henry II. In return, he received a grant among other things, the Berkeley Castle and other business properties of the Berkeleys. This in effect would make him a baron in the feudal system. In 1168 at Bristol, he entertained Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster, on his arrival to solicit succor from Henry II. In 1141, he founded the abbey of Saint Augustine at Bristol, of which he later became canon, and where he died.

It is from this man of peace in the position of a feudal baron that the Berkeleys of the castle and those here in West Vir-

ginia are descended. V. Sackville-West (36) (38) states, "The history of a family may easily turn into a mere list of names and dates, becoming more and more meaningless to us as it recedes further and further back. The only hope of getting an over-all picture is to think of the outstanding hereditary characteristics re-appearing from generation to generation in its members. Thus, we shall find the early Berkeleys, descendants of that man of peace, Robert FitzHarding, dubbed with nicknames showing them as men gentle rather than coarse, pugnacious, or boorish. Of course they fought. They had to. It was a turbulent age in English history, when feudal lords on the Welsh border could scarcely be expected to live a quiet domestic life on their estates. But if we consider that they were respectively called Make-peace, and The Wise, and The Magnanimous, and The Magnificent and [we are sorry to say] the Waste-all, we shall get the impression of surprisingly civilised people emerging in uncivilised centuries.

"Besides the Berkeleys seemed always to be on the right side in the contemporary quarrels." This quote is a bit bullish for the Berkeleys, but a knowledgeable person said it, and there appears to be ample facts to justify it.

4D **Maurice I (FitzHarding) Berkeley**

First lord and second baron.

Married Alice Berkeley.

The son of Robert, married the daughter of Roger de Berkeley III, Alice. Here is where the name BERKELEY was firmly established. Maurice was designated the first Lord Berkeley in tenure by accepting the name of his bride rather than she taking his name as is now our custom.

This is another example of family rank superseding social customs. At this point, it is not definite who took top rankings. Kings came and went so that royal blood became commoners and vice versa.

Maurice was known as Make-peace because of his astute marriage of the daughter of Roger de Berkeley III, contender of the castle, which had been confiscated and granted to a rich merchant who had helped a king gain power and the throne. Maurice added "a tower or forebuilding opposite the keep, also the curtain walls of the inner and outer courtyards" (36). This would appear, from here, to have changed the keep into a full-

fledged castle as it was known thereafter. The bridegroom, now being a feudal lord and owner of the Berkeley Castle, which formerly was the home and birthplace of his wife, made it his home. There is no indication that the FitzHardings prior to this marriage had lived in the castle.

There is definitely a bias if all of the heredity of any given biological species is assumed to come from the male or sire. The male is important, but there are strong personality traits and character assets inherited from the mother. Perhaps Alice Berkeley gave to all of us more than just a name. Maurice had six sons.

Robert Berkeley I 3rd Baron 1165-1220

Son of Maurice I, made a very difficult decision which cost him temporary loss of his property. He sided with the barons at Runnymede, when King John was compelled to sign the Magna Charta. The property was restored to the Berkeleys during the following reign (Henry III) in 1223. Robert had no sons. Transferred to his brother Thomas, 4th baron. For the family tree see page 28 of the bulletin *Berkeley Castle* (36, 38).

5 **Thomas Berkeley I**

Fourth baron in tenure.

Married Joan, daughter of Sir Ralph de Somery.

Son of Maurice I, the first Lord Berkeley, and nephew of Robert. He obtained possession of his brother's land and, eventually, in 1223 the castle. He was called Thomas, the Observer or Temporiser. Smythe says of Thomas I: "He so evenly observed a prevalent inclining after the strongest powers, that he ever avoided those court and country storms, which in his time blew down many stronger cedar than himself." Thomas used the law rather than the sword to improve his position in the feudal system. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Ralph de Somery of Dudley, Lord of Dampden, county Gloucester. He was buried in Saint Augustine. It is noted here that the noble families used the monasteries as rest homes for the elderly.

6 **Maurice Berkeley II**

Fifth baron in tenure.

Married Isabel, daughter of Maurice de Creoun.

Son of Thomas I, "may be called the Resolute." He took part in the wars with France and fought the Welsh in 1258, 1259,

and 1260. He was knighted before 1242. He had possesion of his father's lands December 14, 1243. He joined the barons against the king in 1264, for which his lands were seized by the crown. He married the second time to Isabel, daughter of Robert Fitzroy, according to Bates (45), who was the illegitimate son of King John by Robese, daughter and heir of Robert of Dover. Once again blood heir of a king.

This Isabel was not a street urchin, but an heiress who received an estate from her grandfather, King John. Isabel, wife of Maurice, being the granddaughter of the ruling king, was granted certain manors. She died July 7, 1276 or 1277.

Maurice III broke with Edward II and died a prisoner in Wallingford Castle.

7 Thomas Berkeley II

Sixth baron by tenure, 1245-1381.

Married Joan, daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby.

Son of Maurice II, was in battle twenty-eight times. He was described as a wise and provident man, stood high in the favor of King Edward I, and took part in Edward's campaigns. He was at the battle of Enesham when under age, was with the king at the siege of Kenilworth Castle in October 1266, and for nearly every year for the last fifty years of his life was employed either against the Welsh, the Scots or the French.

The fifth feudal lord and sixth baron, he was summoned to attend the king (Edward I) at Shrewsbury June 28, 1283, by writ directed to Thome de Berkeley, creating an hereditary peerage. On June 24, 1295 (twenty-third year of Edward I), he was summoned to Parliament by writ.

This wise and noble lord was on the commission to examine the claims of the crown of Scotland June 1292; was on an assignment to France January 1296; and he served Pope Clement V in July 1307. He was one of the barons who in 1301 signed the celebrated letter to Pope Boniface VIII on the subject of his claim to the lordship of Scotland.

As the lords of Berkeley held Bedminster and Radcliffe, they were brought into conflict with the burghers of Bristol, who sought to add these estates to their town and were jealous of the jurisdiction which the lords of Berkeley exercised over

them. This led to open violence in 1303, and a long struggle ensued between them and Lord Thomas Berkeley and his family.

It is said that this Thomas should really be known as the first Lord Berkeley *de jure* since he was the first to be summoned by writ to Parliament. The earlier lords enjoyed the title only by tenure. Who had the authority to designate a feudal ruler as lord? The feudal system was started by Charles Martel, King of the Franks, and he appointed his chief warriors to rule as generals over his followers in battle, and he called them lords.

Thomas II married Joan, daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in 1267. He had sons Maurice, Thomas and John, and no doubt daughters, who are rarely listed.

He was made vice-constable of England in 1297; was at the bloody battle and defeat of the Scots at Falkirk July 22, 1298; the siege of Garlaverock in July 1300; and was taken prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn June 24, 1314, when he was already seventy years old. He was ransomed from the Scots.

You may be fatigued walking with Lord Thomas II. However, John Smythe saw the Berkeleys as a dynasty, like the kings themselves; and he gives the head of the house in each generation a number or nickname, such as Thomas the Wise.

8 **Maurice IV** 7th Baron 1271-1326

Eve, daughter of Eudes la Zouche.

Son of Thomas II, followed his father's footsteps and was known by the historians as the Magnanimous. He was a wise leader and a fierce warrior in the struggle with the Scots from 1295 to 1318. He was at the siege of Garlaverock in July 1300.

He, too, was summoned to Parliament from August 16, 1308 (second year of King Edward II), to May 15, 1321, by writs directed to Maurice de Berkeley. He was governor of Berwich in 1315, commissioner to Scotland in 1316, Seneschal of Aquitaine in 1320, and governor of Gloucester in 1321.

His last campaign was against Edward II and the Dispenser family in conjunction with the Earl of Lancaster. Shortly after his father's death, he was imprisoned in Wallingford Castle where he died May 31, 1326. His body was moved later to Saint Augustine.

Maurice IV married Eve, sister of William la Zouche, Lord of Haryngworth, in 1289. She died December 5, 1314. He then

married Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford. He had two sons: Thomas, III, his successor, and Maurice, died 1347.

This was (Sir) Maurice from whom descended the Berkeleys of Stoke Gifford. One was Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, whose family received a grant in Virginia that extended across the Ohio River and a remnant of which is now Botetourt County in Virginia, just south of the Allegheny Mountains. Also the Lords of Stratton, Cornwall and Pyll, represented by Viscount Partman.

Maurice IV's death while a prisoner at Wallingford Castle was avenged; Edward II's estranged French wife took as her lover Roger Mortimer, Earl of March; and Maurice's son of heir, Thomas III, was a member of Mortimer's faction, as he had married Mortimer's sister. When Edward II was captured by Mortimer, he was handed to Thomas III's keeping in the Berkeley Castle where he died. The cause of King Edward's death is not clear, but he was buried in a church at Gloucester.

Ann Beale (23) says "Edward II escaped from Berkeley Castle but was recaptured. Roger Mortimer ordered his guards to murder the King."

There were so many visitors at Edward's tomb that the local inns could not accommodate them. There was a special inn built nearby to house them, named the "New Inn." It opened in 1440, and has never closed. In 1955 when Earl visited the castle, he stayed at the New Inn. One of King Henry VIII's wives was beheaded on the balcony of the New Inn, and there is a placard on a post to commemorate the deed.

9 **Thomas Berkeley III**

Eighth baron by tenure.

1292-1361.

Married Margaret, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and the widow of Sir Peers de Veel of Tortworth.

There are differences in the stories of authors regarding this giant in his hassle for power and his support or opposition among kings. Thomas III was dubbed the Rich; he was knighted before 1322. He fought at Boroughbridge March 16, 1321, and was taken prisoner and held until October 1326. On April 4, 1327, he was made joint custodian of the deposed King Edward II who was imprisoned the next day in Berkeley

Castle. According to one historian, Thomas was in Brittany as head of the British army at the time; but others say he was in Britain. Thomas was tried for the death of the king and acquitted, and Edward III, the succeeding king, either ignored or forgave Thomas for the death of his father. It is obvious that at this point the Berkeleys stood high in power as indicated by imprisoning a king in the family castle.

In 1328, Thomas was in the expedition against Scotland. He was summoned to Parliament from June 1329 to November 1360. He was chief warden of counties Gloucester, Worcester and Hereford.

In 1340, he was marshal of the English armies in France, and in 1342, captain of the Scottish Marches.

This Thomas was married twice. First, on July 25, 1320, to a sister of Roger Mortimer who was a protegé of the wife of King Edward II. Some brother-in-law, that could imprison a king just as a favor. His second marriage on May 30, 1347, was to the widow of Sir Peers de Veel of Tortworth. She was the daughter of Sir John Cliniden of Charfield. Smythe says, "Thomas III was a Landmonger by marrying a rich widow, fruitful to her husband in both land and children."

Both Thomas and his son, Maurice, fought at Poitiers. Maurice was wounded and never recovered.

Falk (43) states that Thomas III was made governor of Scotland after its defeat.

10 **Maurice V**

Ninth baron in tenure.

1330-1368.

Married Elizabeth I, daughter of Hugh, Lord le Despenser.

Son of Thomas III, may be called the Valiant. He was commander in Gascony 1355 and distinguished himself at Poitiers where he was severely wounded; and, together with his father, was captured and imprisoned. His ransom (£ 1080) dated October 28, 1360, is recorded at Berkeley Castle.

Maurice was summoned to Parliament August 14, 1362, to February 24, 1367, during the reigns of Henry III and Edward III.

It is strange, but recorded, that Maurice V married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Despenser, the younger Lord le Despenser, when she was only eight years old. They had no chil-

dren until she was about twenty years old. Thomas V and Sir James, among others, were his children. Maurice died in the castle June 8, 1368, and was buried at Saint Augustine's in Bristol with his mother. Elizabeth was a granddaughter of King Edward I.

Thomas IV

Tenth baron.

1352-1417.

Married Margaret Warin, Lord Lisle.

Son of Maurice V, known by historians as the "Magnificent," entertained Richard II at Berkeley Castle. He was born at Berkeley Castle January 5, 1352. He was ward to his father-in-law, Lord Lisle.

He was summoned to Parliament from July 16, 1381, to September 3, 1415, including the reigns of Richard II and Henry V.

This Lord Berkeley was a military leader, serving in the wars of France, Spain, Brittany and Scotland from 1378 to 1385. In 1386, he entertained the king at Berkeley Castle, for the depositions and was one of the commissioners on September 30, 1399; PC to Richard II and Henry IV; admiral of the South and West 1403; joint warden of the Welsh Marches 1404; one of the regents of the kingdom in 1416.

The marriage of this member of the family laid the groundwork for two hundred years of court trials and, ultimately, the last private battle between knights in armor in all of Britain. He married the only daughter and sole heir of Warin Lord Lisle, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Pipard. Thomas's bride was seven years old. They remained apart for four years. At her father's death May 28, 1382, she inherited considerable estates; and her husband, Thomas Berkeley IV, styled himself Lord Lisle.

Thomas IV had no sons and the title and estate passed to his nephew as his brother James, no. 11 in the direct line of descent, had died. He is included here but he did not receive a title or the castle.

11 **Sir James de Berkeley I**

Married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bluet.

Thomas IV did not have any male heir and the head of the family passed to a nephew, son of Sir James. James had died

before his brother, Thomas IV; therefore, he never became ruler of Berkeley. He is included here as a link in the inheritance.

12 **James Berkeley II**

Eleventh baron by tenure and 1st baron by writ.

Note the number of the barons begins again here.

Married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

Isabel was a direct descendant of King Edward I by his fifth son, Thomas Plantagenet. This is the fifth royal heir coming into the family as a mother. There were others, for example Mary Cole, that were just as talented as the royal blood parents.

This is one inheritance from the Anglo-Saxon culture. There are many others; therefore, no firm claim can be made to any pure blood or direct line inheritance. We are a multi-bloodline and our endurance as a family shows the added strength of the crossbreed, or hybrid.

Except for Thomas II, the Lordship, Baronage of Berkeley had been in tenure. James was summoned by writ by the king and was the second baron with that support. He was born at Raglan, away from the castle. The title and other estates were appendant under an entail of his grandfather; but he was delayed in getting possession thereof by Countess of Warwick, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Thomas Berkeley IV, who had no male heirs.

James was chosen to lead the Berkeley family on the basis of his character and achievement.

By writ directed to Jacobo de Berkeley, James was summoned to Parliament October 20, 1421 (ninth year of Henry V), to May 23, 1461 (first year of Edward IV). He was knighted by Henry VI May 19, 1426. James inherited problems of the Lisle estate and was served a subpoena by the head of the Talbots, Earl of Shrewsbury, who also claimed the Lisle land. James, then Lord Berkeley, forced the messenger to eat the subpoena parchment, seals and all; and as a result, there was an assault on Berkeley town which according to Smythe never fully recovered from the burning and prostration of many of her ancient houses.

James was married four times, the first at the age of sixteen.

It is possible that this was the date of contract to marry as was common in those days. His children were from his third marriage to Isabel, the daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel. Elizabeth was the widow of Henry Furers, son and heir apparent to William, Lord Furers of Groby. The Berkeleys appeared to seek rich widows from the nobles who died early, perhaps in feudal battles in support of kings who were constantly challenged by others seeking power.

James had three sons:

a. William—no children
b. Maurice
c. Thomas

William, second baron and first earl by writ and the first and only marquessate, was plagued by the family feuds continued by James. He gave a sizable portion of his inheritance to the king in exchange for the title marquessate, the highest rank ever reached in the family. He was dubbed William the Waste-all by the family and by historians.

William's younger brother, Maurice, inherited the title since William had no heirs. This phase of the family will be continued in the chapter on Berkeleys in the castle.

During the period covered by the first twelve members of the Berkeley family that were in the line of inheritance many changes in family, language and rulers of Britain were made. What a clatter there must have been not only in the homes but in legal and government documents. Just think, seven or more languages were spoken simultaneously!

The legal languages must have been at variance. Some of the changes are discussed here.

According to J.C. Holt (16) in his story of *Robin Hood,* page 114, the legal form was changed from French, brought over by the Normans, to English which is designated a Germanic language.

"Some indication of the progress of the vernacular is given by the attempt of the University of Oxford to check it by a decree of 1322 insisting that students should converse in French and Latin. But its advance could not be stayed. A parliamentary statute of 1462 laid down that henceforth, pleadings in the courts were to be in English, not French, which was no longer intelligible to many litigants; and twenty years later,

the change was neatly summed up in a famous passage by John Trovisa, sometime fellow of the Queen's College, Oxford, who entered the service of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, as chaplain and Vicar of Berkeley (Saint Mary's), and enjoyed a considerable reputation of his English translations of Latin work." One was the Bible (1), (36).

Barons and Earls by Writ

Here again, as can be seen in the family tree in the booklet, *Berkeley Castle,* there are many that did not produce male heirs. In such cases, the title, and to some extent the family wealth was transferred to another branch of the family.

Those receiving the title after James will be listed in the following outline. Only those that were involved in a direct line of descent will receive numbers. Those not producing male heirs may be included but not numbered.

The Berkeley barons or lords, heads of feudal units, families, were at first designated by the family, sometimes with the influence of the king or ruler. They are designated in history as holding this position in "Tenure." The baronage or lordship was usually inherited by the oldest son. When a lord or baron failed to produce a male heir, this position was then shifted to a brother or his son or grandson. In the case of James, No. 12, he was designated by written order from the king on the basis of his character and achievements. This started the new listing so James was the first baron by "writ." In the family, this position was known as the "Lord" or Earl.

The Berkeley Family Tree

		Born	Died
—	William, 2nd baron and 1st marquis, Earl of Nottingham, Earl Marshal of England	1426	1491
13	Maurice VI, 3rd baron by writ, married Isabel, daughter of Philip Mead	1436	1506
—	Maurice VII, 4th baron by writ, married Katherine, daughter Sr. William Berkeley married ———, daughter of Stokes Gifford no male heirs	1467	1523
14	Thomas, 5th baron by writ, married Eleanor, daughter John Ingleby	1472	1532
15	Thomas, 6th baron by writ, married Anne, daughter Sir John Savage	1505	1534

16	Henry, 7th baron by writ, married Katherine, daughter Henry Howard, Earl of Surry	1534	1613
17	Sir Thomas Berkeley married Elizabeth, daughter George Corey, 2nd Lord Hondsdon	1575	1611
18	George, 8th baron by writ, married Elizabeth, daughter Sir Michael Stanhope	1601	1658
19	George, 9th baron by writ, 1st Earl, married Elizabeth, daughter John Masingberd	1628	1698
20	Charles, 10th baron by writ, 2nd Earl, married Elizabeth, daughter Baptist Norl, 3rd Viscount Campden	1649	1710
21	James II, 11th baron by writ, 3rd Earl, married Louisa, daughter Charles Lennox, 1st Duke of Richmond	1680	1736
22	Augustus, 12th baron by writ, 4th Earl, married Elizabeth, daughter Henry Drax	1716	1755
23	Frederick Augustus, 13th baron by writ, 5th Earl married Mary Cole, daughter William Cole	1745	1810

Following No. 23, Frederick Augustus Berkeley, the leader of the family changed to that of a brother's grandson, George Lennox the 7th Earl. Thomas Morton Berkeley was the last baron but he refused to marry because his oldest brother, William Earl, could not inherit the title because he was born out of wedlock.

	Thomas Morton, 14th baron, 6th Earl never married	1796	1882
	Admiral Sir George Cranfield married Emily, daughter Lord George Lennox	1754	1808
	General Sir George Henry Berkeley married Lucy, daughter Sir Thomas Sutton	1785	1857
24	George Lennox Berkeley, 7th Earl married Cecile, daughter Edward Drummond	1827	1888
25	Ronald Mobray Berkeley, 8th Earl married Kate, widow Arthur Jackson married Mary Emlen d. John Lowell of Boston, Mass. no male heirs	1865	1942
26	Robert George Wilmont Berkeley Hon Myrtle Donner, daughter of 14th Baron Donner	1898	1969
27	Robert John Grantley Berkeley married Georgina, daughter Major A.C. Stirling, home of Drummond Moray sons Robert Charles Henry John	1937	

[This is the family in the castle at this time, see *Berkeley Castle* (36), page 29.]

William, Lord Berkeley

Second baron and first marquis. Earl of Nottingham, Earl Marshal of England.

The eldest son of James, no. 12, inherited the title and the Berkeley estate. He remained in the castle but had difficulties due to the struggle for possession of certain other estates. He had no male heirs and could not be a link in the chain of the family tree.

Due to the squabble over the Lisle estate, Viscount Lisle challenged Lord William Berkeley to meet him in combat at Nibley Green (38). Johnson (1) says, "It has some claims to be considered the last purely private battle in England, and the Berkeleys won it—Lisle was shot through the face by an arrow and finished off with a dagger." William, partly to protect himself from the consequences of the feud and partly to spite his brother and heir, came to an arrangement with King Henry VII under which the castle and most of his estate was entailed on the king in return for a marquessate. This is the highest the Berkeleys ever reached in the peerage; and as a result of the deal, the castle passed out of their hands for the first and last time for more than a generation; hence, Smythe nicknamed William the "Waste All."

Here in the family tree there is a shadow, and it is not clear just what happened, but the lawsuits guided by Maurice, the younger brother of William, extended through the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

13 **Maurice VI**

Third baron.

He married Isabel, daughter of Phillip Mead.

Brother of William the Waste-all, was a persistent and patient lawyer and repaired much of the damage to the estate done by his brother. Johnson quotes Smythe, describing him "with a milk-white head in his irksome old age, in Winter terms and frosty seasons, with a buckram bag stuffed with law cases, in early mornings and late evenings, walking with his eldest son between the four Inns of Court and Westminster Hall, following his lawsuits in his own old person."

The lawsuits continued throughout Queen Elizabeth's reign

and under adverse conditions, for the Lisle claims had devolved upon the rapacious Dudleys, one of whom, Robert, Earl of Leicester, was the queen's greatest friend.

At this point, there is a wide gap in the story. The family outline in the booklet *Berkeley Castle* shows that there was:

Maurice VII
Fourth baron.
Married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Berkeley of Stokes Gifford. Died without issue.

Thomas VI
Fifth baron.
Married Eleanor, daughter of John Ingleby.

15 **Thomas VII**
Sixth baron.
Married Annie, daughter of Sir John Savage.

16 **Henry**
Seventh baron.
Married Katherine, daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey.

According to V. Sackville-West (36), since Thomas V had no sons, Henry, the grandson of Thomas V, regained possession of the castle. He was only nineteen years old at the time of the death of King Edward VI, 1553. He apparently was a gentleman and had no tendency to agitate the conflicts between the Berkeleys and the Lisle faction. Smythe designated him "Henry the Harmless"; however, he married Katherine Howard, a sister of the Earl of Surrey who was feuding with Queen Elizabeth. This meant, in effect, that the Berkeleys were not only excluded from court favor, but became objects of suspicion. Further trouble arose from a royal hunt on the Berkeley property, while Henry was absent, which bagged twenty-six deer. Henry protested, which Queen Elizabeth took as an insult. Henry risked losing his estate and even his personal safety. Henry was forced to sell off land in the north for 42,000 English pounds but at least he protected the remains of the property by coming to a settlement with Lord Lisle in 1609—thus, ending a battle which had lasted 192 years and had cost more than four times the value of the lands involved in the Lisle estate. The Berkeleys had this problem along with their many successes.

17 **Sir Thomas Berkeley**

Married Elizabeth, daughter of George Carey, second Lord Hunsdon. No mention, by Sacksville-West or Johnson, of Sir Thomas.

18 **George I**

Eighth baron.

Married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Michael Stanhope.

Grandson of Henry, came in for the troubled period of Charles I and the Civil War, when Berkeley was placed in siege by parliamentary forces under Cromwell. "The castle was not occupied by Cromwell, but there was a breach in the wall of the keep, a great square bite out of the massive wall, which still remains as a vivid evidence of the continuity of our English history in the stories of their ancestral houses."

George recuperated from the losses of his grandfather by marrying an heiress. She objected to his paying his debts with her money so they lived apart as he traveled abroad. He refused to fight for the king during the Civil War but stayed in London with the Parliament, and his passive role was not held against him by the Royalists especially since his son and successor took a leading part in restoring Charles II to his throne.

19 **George II**

Ninth baron and 1st Earl (36).

Married Elizabeth, daughter of John Masingberd.

Son of the first George, played a prudent hand during these most difficult years by siding with the bulk of the Whig nobility in turning James II out in 1688 and became the Earl of Berkeley.

It was during this century that the Berkeleys settled in what is now the United States of America. In 1619, one Richard Berkeley received a grant in what is now Virginia called the Berkeley Hundred, up the James River from Jamestown. It is now known as the Berkeley Plantation. The ship that brought the first settlers to Berkeley Plantation was the good ship *Margaret,* forty-seven tons out of Bristol. This settlement sustained a complete massacre. All were killed in 1621 but Richard Berkeley, who was still in England. The buildings were burned, but it was resettled in 1622 when the brick building was erected with three-foot thick walls. It is, in reality, the

place of the first truly religious Thanksgiving in all of America (40). The first one was in 1619 before the pilgrims sailed for America, and the act that sealed the precedent was that of President Abraham Lincoln who visited Berkeley Mansion in 1862 and landed at the same point as did the settlers of 1619. He came to consult with chief of the Union army, McClellan. In 1863, Lincoln designated the last Thursday in November as a national Thanksgiving Day.

This dissertation is not intended to change Thanksgiving Day as celebrated, but it is only fair to state the facts as related by Dabney (40). There were three Thanksgivings: First, by Raleigh's lost Colony. Second, after 60 of the 490 original settlers at Jamestown survived the first winter. But the precedent of a Thanksgiving Day, as a religious service, was first experienced at Berkley Plantation in 1621. It was repeated year after year following the rebuilding of the mansion which stands today. This service, we are told, was truly religious and takes precedence over that of New England which was more of a clan celebration.

In addition, it was here at Berkeley Mansion, too, during those same early summer days of 1862 that "Taps" was composed by Union General Daniel Butterfield and O. W. Norton, one of his buglers.

Going back to the 1600s and 1700s, the Berkeleys produced Bishop Berkeley, one of the great philosophers', a chief justice of Ireland; and a famous admiral, Lord James Berkeley.

20 **Charles**

Tenth baron, second Earl (36).

Married Elizabeth, daughter of Baptist Noel, third Viscount Campden.

21 **James**

Eleventh baron and third Earl (36).

Married Louisa, daughter of Charles Lennox, first Duke of Richmond.

Son of Charles. Johnson (1) quotes Hervey's sharp pen-portraits:

> [James was] . . . rough, proud, hard and obstinate, with excellent good natural parts, but so uncultivated that he was totally ignorant of every branch of knowledge except his profession. He

was haughty and tyrannical, but honourable; gallant, observant of his word, but equally incapable of flattering a prince, bending to a minister, or lying to anybody he had to deal with.

It was during the seventeenth century, 1641, that Sir William Berkeley became governor of Virginia. He was in many ways a wise and provident governor, but he could not agree with the powers in London at times and was forced to flee to the Indians for his life more than once. On the first occasion, he was forewarned by a friend; and as the story goes, he invited the guard, that came to take him back to London, to dinner. When the dinner was over, he arose and said, "I know why you are here, but I do not intend to go back to London with you. If you wish to save your own necks, you will sail within seven hours, provisions or no provisions." They sailed, and William fled to the Indians until a new monarch was head of state in England.

22 **Augustus**

Twelfth baron, fourth Earl (36).

Married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Drax.

23 **Frederick Augustus**

Thirteenth baron, fifth Earl (36).

Married Mary Cole, daughter of William Cole.

This brings us to one of the more interesting characters in the Berkeley heritage. He was an athlete, a hunter of note and a chemist of renown. It was Frederick that assisted Dr. Jenner in developing the vaccine for smallpox. This discovery led to the extinction from this planet of a formidable disease that killed and maimed millions of people. Scientists are proud of this unique achievement and the International Rotary Club is now working to eliminate polio and many other infectious diseases by vaccination.

This one dubbed an ornery Berkeley had what civilized people claim is a sinful habit. It is said that he would court young girls until they became pregnant and then seek another saying that "they will never get a chain around my neck." He met a seventeen-year-old beauty named Mary Cole, a butcher's daughter. When she became pregnant, she packed her bag and moved into the castle and said, "Lay over, lover; this child is as much yours as mine, and you will own it." This depicts Mary's determination and her appeal because a Lord in Britain at that

time was proud of the mate he accepted. Often noblemen had no choice in the selection of their brides; for example, one Berkeley was promised a girl for a wife when she was only two years old and another when she was seven years old. Nevertheless, Mary stayed at the castle and bore Frederick three children before he finally married her. She then bore him four additional children.

The fact that the eldest son was born out of wedlock prevented him from inheriting the title. Frederick and Mary reputedly forged a statement that they had been married before the child was born, and this led to the notorious Berkeley Peerage case which was heard by Parliament in 1811 and denied. William, the eldest son, therefore, could only inherit estate, not title. He did, however, earn a lordship on his own merits and was known as Lord FitzHarding.

Mary outlived Frederick Augustus by thirty-four years. She was the record keeper of the Berkeleys for many years and operated the business in the absence of her science professor husband. It was said of Mary that "Frederick could not have picked a more wonderful mate had he chosen from a royal family." In addition to being a great hunter, an unusual athlete, a scientist and a seducer of pretty girls, Frederick achieved notoriety by killing a highwayman.

Frederick Augustus and Mary Cole's children failed to extend the Berkeley line. Thomas Morton, fourteenth baron and sixth earl, refused to marry apparently because his older brother had been refused the title. Craven did not inherit the title, but he too failed to produce male heirs.

One of the descendants of Frederick and Mary, the Right Grantly FitzHarding, was known as a great and dangerous eccentric. He and his brother horsewhipped the publisher of a magazine which had reviewed his book unfavorably. This Berkeley is reported to have been a great athlete and writer. Grantly continued to write and publish other works. He wrote a three-volume novel about his birthplace, Berkeley Castle, which instigated the hassle with the publisher and later a duel which cost him £ 100 for assault. Later he spent £ 30,000 defending his parliamentary seat against one of his brothers. He seemed to have relished a fight against any opponent.

He learned to box from Byron's instructor, Gentlemen Jim Jackson. "He wrote volumes of poetry and a book on travel as

well as novels, a book on potato blight and a pamphlet asserting that animals were as good as men. His own beasts were famous: his terrier, Smike; his bloodhound, Druid; his mastiff, Grumbo; and his retriever, Smoker; and he tamed and kept a cormorant called Jack. He survives through his three-volume autobiography, *Reminiscences of a Sportsman,* illustrated by John Leech, which is a classic of its kind." What's more he was one of the last known Englishmen to wear an old-fashioned flat cocked hat. He died in 1881.

Maurice
First Baron FitzHarding (36), page 28, born before wedlock.
Married Charlotte, daughter of fourth Duke of Richmond.

The second son of Frederick Augustus and Mary Cole allowed the manuscript, *Lives of the Berkeleys,* by John Smythe to be published—"The only concession to historical research, as a historian recently put it, the Berkeleys have ever made." Johnson states "The *Lives* is a great book, perhaps the finest family history ever written in England, learned, eccentric and highly readable, the story not only of a remarkable family, but the fields and woods they owned."

Francis
Second Baron FitzHardinge.
Married Georgiana, daughter of William Holme Summer.

Son of Maurice
Charles,
Third Baron FitzHardinge.
Married Louisa, daughter of Henry Lindlow.

The title of Lord FitzHarding was won by Maurice's achievements. He could not inherit the Berkeley family title but did inherit estate and went on from there on his own career.

According to Johnson (1), "The history of the Berkeleys indicates the extent to which blind chance determines the survival or extinction of an ancient house." It is also stated that "the latest historian of the family, Professor Lawrence Stone, concludes his survey of its affairs in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by remarking of its [the Berkeleys] ups and

downs, 'the determining factor was luck.' But the fact that members of the family still live in their castle when so many other famous houses have vanished or linger in exile, suggests that, for all their misfortunes, the Berkeleys have had more luck than most. It is a theme perhaps, for an English Tolstoy."

From this writer's point of view, there was more, much more, than luck. There were instances of poor judgment, but hard work and skillful maneuvering repaired the damage more often than plain luck.

Those of the Berkeleys that failed to produce a male heir were not all left out. The line following Frederick Augustus ended with Louisa Mary Berkeley, fifteenth baroness, holder of title. She married Gen. G. H. Milman. The line continues but not as Berkeleys.

At this point, the title heritage shifted to the family of Frederick's brother, Admiral Sir George Cranfield. His grandson:

24 **George Lenox Berkeley.**

Seventh Earl (36) page 28.

Married Cecile, daughter of Edward Drummond, Comte de Melfort.

George Lenox was the son of General Sir George Henry Berkeley and grandson of Admiral Sir George Cranfield Berkeley. (See Mathew (41), *The Naval Heritage.*

25 **Randal Mowbray Berkeley.**

Eighth Earl (36) page 28.

Married (1) Kate, widow of Arthur Jackson.

(2) Mary Emlen, daughter of John Lowell of Boston, Massachusetts.

Randal was a chemist and an authority on osmosis. He was also a leading amateur golfer and wrote a book on Sound Golf. It is said "He made repairs and changes in the Castle with no regard for the architecture of its design."

Here again, the lord of the castle died childless after two marriages, and the title died with him. By his will, a curious and complex affair, the castle and the remains of the estate went to a junior descendant of Lord James (no. 12) who had forced the hapless messenger to eat his subpoena seal and all.

This new heir was no. 14 in generation after James. The

Berkleys in West Virginia are from the fifth generation after James in the same line up to that point. James gave us all something and the most obvious factor is tenacity. We are still a proud family, and it is time now for one to break the barrier and stand out among men.

26 **Robert George Welmont Berkeley**

Married Hon. Myrtle Dormer, daughter of fourteenth Baron Dormer.

He like all the other Berkeleys loved to hunt. Johnson (1) shows him and his family picture at the castle. Sackville-West (38), also shows him on his mount with the hounds on page 11. His son is now in the castle.

27 **Robert John Grantley Berkeley**

Married Georgina de Major A. C. Sterling. Home Drummond Morcy.

This, the current Berkeley of the castle, is also a hunter as indicated by his picture in a yellow coat and a whip in his hand on page 11 of *Berkeley Castle* (36). He and his wife and two sons Robert Charles and Henry John are smiling in the picture on page 29.

It was this generous member of our family that sent the author the beautiful booklet *Berkeley Castle* (36), pages 28-55.

The search for the many Berkeleys not mentioned here is continued.

Early Records of Berkeleys

When William the Conqueror solidified his conquest of England, he ordered a survey of all properties in the land. These plans were discussed in the Christmas assembly of 1085, and carried out thereafter. Every city, town, and home was examined and all people and properties listed and their value estimated. It was carried out by twelve local jurors, half of them English and half Normans. There is no record as to what they called an Englishman. At that time, much of the wealth, par-

ticularly the Noble Estates, had been won by the Northmen, Norwegians and Danes. Many of these supported William.

The Domesday report in two enormous volumes has been preserved. It has been photocopied and is now preserved in the Public Record Office, London, where it can be seen in a glass case in the museum (44, p. 514).

The author has been given a volume of *The King's England,* Gloucestershire by Arthur Mee (44). Mee edited in 1938 that portion of the Domesday report dealing with Gloucestershire where the Berkeley Castle was built. Included in the following pages quoted from *The King's England* are what the Domesday report, late in the 1000s, said about Berkeley. Note particularly the pictures of the castle. This is not the castle shown by Sackville-West (36) (38). It is much more, however, than indicated by historians of the family at the time when Roger de Berkeley I, under the Baron FitzOsburn, was ordered to build a castle or enlarge the one then in existence. This structure would indicate that it had been in the making for sometime before 1085.

Also note the story of Dr. Edward Jenner, the developer of the smallpox vaccine. Mee extends the history after the Domesday report and gives valuable information on the Berkeleys.

At the time of the Domesday report, there were approximately six women to each man. The wars, going all the way back to the Roman invasion, had taken a severe toll on the young men. Some of the Berkeleys had been killed but according to the reports they were more than lucky.

The following is from (44) *The King's England:*

The Tragic Castle (Figure 14)

Berkeley. It is like balm to turn aside from the Bristol-to-Gloucester road into the quiet of this tranquil little town by the Severn estuary, where curfew sounds from a tower so strangely separated from its medieval church. But once the stillness of its nights was broken by the shrieks of a tortured king, so terrible, it is said, that Berkeley folk woke and crossed themselves, wondering what new horror now possessed the castle.

A grand sight this castle is, massed above the meadows where the little Avon flows towards the Severn, the home of one family for over 700 years. Trees climb the terraced slope, and the round heads of distorted yews, trimmed like a parade of gro-

Berkeley — The Castle by the little Avon

Beverston — The Keep of the Castle

Figure 14. Early Berkley Castle

tesque hunchbacks, mark the line of the bowling green. In a field at the back is the humped cavern of an old ice-house. Beyond the river are the kennels of the Berkeley Hunt. Inside the

gateway stands a mighty bell from a Chinese temple, ready to sound the fire alarm.

The grey buttressed walls, 14 feet thick in places, enclose two courts, the double archway between them showing the portcullis grooves. Most of the buildings round the inner court, including a small chapel and a magnificent hall 61 feet long, are 14th century, with later windows and tall chimneys. These are what we see from the meadows, but the hidden kernel in this fine shell is a Norman keep built by Henry the Second for that Bristol merchant and financier of kings, Robert Fitzhardinge, whose family, now Earls of Berkeley, still make their home here. To this keep, with its projecting bastion towers, Robert's son added a kind of porch, where an eerie timbered passage leads to the room of the murdered king (though the four-poster bed came long afterwards). Another tower was added later to guard against attack from the churchyard.

Such is the castle over which the last battle in England between private men and their followers was fought about 500 years ago at Nibley Green, when William Berkeley defeated a rival claimant. (The monument to William Tyndale which we see from the meadows is close to the site of the battle.) The castle changed hands several times in the Civil War, was battered into submission in three days by Roundhead cannon in the churchyard, but was restored to the Berkeleys by Cromwell with a crippling breach in its keep.

It was in this keep that the wretched Edward the Second, deposed by his wife and Earl Mortimer, was sent to end his days, and took too long a-dying. The compassionate Lord Berkeley was ordered away, and the prisoner was left with two knights who knew no mercy, Gurney and Maltravers. They mocked him, crowned his handsome head with wisps of hay, put him to lie in the dungeon tower, and still he lived. Then one night the torturers came with a red-hot rapier, and the king shrieked out his life in agony. It is said that the king wrote these lines during his captivity, waiting for the end:

On my devoted head
Her bitterest showers
All from the wintry cloud
Stern Fortune pours.
View but her favourite
Sage and discerning,
Graced with fair comeliness,
Famed for his learning:
Should she withdraw her smiles,
Each grace she banishes,

Wisdom and wit are flown,
And beauty vanishes.

The Abbot of Gloucester came in procession for the body which others feared to reverence; and he had his reward, for the wealth brought by pilgrims to the tomb the young king raised for his father transformed Gloucester's Norman cathedral into the medieval glory that it is.

But for medieval beauty we need go no farther than Berkeley's own church, which lacks nothing but a tower; not till 1783 was a tower built here, and then no nearer than the churchyard gate. It is good, however, that no tower should hide this noble west front, with its arcade of 13th century arches and five tall lancets. Behind the ironwork filling the scalloped frill of the central arch is a great door bored with holes for Roundhead muskets; that the soldiers used the north aisle as a smithy we can see by the marks of horseshoes burnt in the wall by the altar.

From the oldest church here is left a Norman doorway with leafy caps to its shafts and a worn Norman font once locked against witches. Over the doorway is a rare medieval rose window, and on a buttress below it are the holes of the first village clock, a primitive sundial. Another buttress has lines marking the time of mass centuries ago. On this side, too, hidden away, is the 15th century chapel of the Berkeleys, a national heritage of beauty of which we may see no more than the outside. (In it are figures of the sixth earl's son, who died in 1463 in the French wars, and the twelfth earl with his wife). Over the inner doorway is a small window, now blocked, through which a watch could be kept from the priest's room on the Berkeley chapel. Very elaborate but sadly broken are its pinnacles, George and the dragon on one, a jester on another. The Witch of Berkeley is said to be here too, but she must have made herself invisible to us, for we came away not seeing her. The parapet is carved like embroidery, the windows are daintily finished, and the small doorway has a beautiful leafy arch over which two angels hold the Berkeley arms.

We come in by a 14th century vaulted porch under a double-curved arch. Queer stone figures support a room above, and over our heads as we pass is a cynical laughing face. Indoors are faces by the dozen, tiny stone heads between the arches of the stately arcades, and over 60 big ones supporting the old roofs, with enough curious headdresses between them to stock a medieval milliner's.

The clerestoried nave and its arcades of clustered pillars

(some with stone seats round them from the days before benches) is a magnificent exhibition of 13th century architecture at its best, though the clerestory is odd for having windows on one side only. Only two of the capitals are alike, and all are masterpieces, except one which seems blighted by the hideous toad hugging two heads above it, more real than the toad in the castle dungeon which was said to feed on prisoners thrown to it.

Adding to the rich beauty of the stone are the painted patterns round the walls and in the splays of the windows, dainty designs touched up to save them from fading after 500 years and more. What a pageant of colour this church must have been before the Reformation! Even the arcades were gilded, as we see from a patch near the font. A spreading Tudor rose is on the south aisle wall, and above the chancel arch is a fragment of a Doom painting, in which stands the Judge of All the Earth with outstretched hands. Below is a precious possession for any village, the remarkable stone rood-screen, a rare survival, for there is only a small group left of these medieval stone screens. It is bright with red and blue and gold and with a painted wooden cornice of shields, 23 emblazoned coats-of-arms of the Berkeleys and their marriage alliances. Made in the 15th century, its heavy tracery was pierced in the 17th, and if we climb its newel stairs we may see the wooden block and the bolts as they were left when the figures of the Rood were taken down 400 years ago.

By the lectern is something four times 400 years old, the oldest fragment of Berkeley's history, an inscribed tile commemorating some event which took place "in the century of Claudius Vitalis." It was found with the bases of two Roman columns when the church was restored last century. In the vestry is a connecting link between the Romans and the Normans, a bit of a Saxon cross.

On three windowsills lie three little stone children of the 8th Lord Berkeley, and close by, on an enormous alabaster tomb inlaid with blue grass and carved with the family arms, lie the grand figures of Thomas Berkeley (8th Lord) and his wife, who received the tragic King Edward as their prisoner and were forced to leave him to his fate. The armed knight's spurred feet rest on a lion, his head on a helmet, and his sword hangs from a rich belt; his wife, in a curious headdress like a judge's wig, has two graceful angels at her head and a fierce hound at her feet; and as if to keep this couple from rolling off their stone bed its edge is railed round with a dainty battlement.

The 10th lord did great service to our literature by encour-

aging his Cornish chaplain, John de Trevisa, to translate Latin works into English when English prose was rare. His most notable translation was Highden's Polychronicon, though Caxton mentions his English Bible, of which no copy remains. He died at the castle in 1412, and lies under a stone in this church of which he was vicar.

A Berkeley father and son lie on another rich tomb under a panelled arch between the chancel and the chapel, built by the father before he died in 1463. He is James, 11th Lord, in armour like the youth beside him who died fighting in France. Round their tomb and on the wall above is a host of little weepers on canopied pedestals, and through their arch we catch a glimpse of the locked chapel with its stone screen, lovely vaulting, and ornate capitals, and of a couple on another tomb, stately figures in ruffs with their heads on embroidered cushions; they are the 17th Lord, in 17th century armour, and his wife in a rich dress and elaborate curls.

At the foot of a canopied recess on the other side of the chancel is the grave of Edward Jenner, in whose memory the great east window of nine lights is filled with pictures of Christ healing the sick and raising the dead. Jenner was born, lived, and died in Berkeley, where his father was vicar, and we can see the thatched hut in the vicarage garden where he carried out many of his experiments in vaccination.

Another Berkeley man, a watchmaker and silversmith who was five times mayor before the Great Plague killed him, is remembered by this quaint epitaph in the churchyard:

Here lyeth Thomas Pierce, whom no man taught,
Yet he in iron, brass, and silver wrought;
He jacks and clocks and watches (with art) made
And mended too when other's work did fade.
Of Berkeley five times mayor this artist was,
And yet this mayor, this artist, was but grass,
When his own watch was down on the last day,
He that made watches had not made a key
To wind it up; but useless it must lie,
Until he rise again no more to die.

The warning that even a mayor may die is lost on the town today, for it has lost its charter and its mayors. It is more like a village than a town, busy making Double Gloucester cheeses, with a fine library to while away the quiet evenings, and for strolls there are the glorious Cotswold hills round Dursley and Wotton-under-Edge, a peep into the 15th century where Wanswell Court lies among orchards surrounded by its moat and fish-

pond, or the fascinating harbour of Sharpness, the farthest inland port of England, where it is surprising to find quite a busy trade with the outside world. A Scandinavian boat was unloading wheat from Vancouver and one American tourist the day we loitered on the quay, and the harbour master assured us proudly that it was no rare occurrence, for a canal links the harbour with Gloucester, and it is one of the cheapest waterways into the heart of England.

A Benefactor of Humanity

Edward Jenner, born at the vicarage here in 1749, was son and grandson of vicars of Berkeley. Left fatherless as a child he was apprenticed to a Sodbury surgeon, but came to London at 21 as pupil of the great John Hunter, with whom he lived two years. A fast friendship sprang up between the veteran and the youth, who was infected by the enthusiasm of his master and urged by him into all sorts of experiment and enquiry.

After his return to Berkeley he corresponded regularly with Hunter and left the letters he received from him as a treasured legacy. The two talked vaccination, which was Jenner's subject, but it does not come into the letters, for it was not established until after Hunter's death. Hunter was making his pupil study the temperature of animals and fishes, and setting him to work on specimens brought home by Captain Cook; and on his own account Jenner was busy, in addition to his professional practice, with birds, botany, fossils, his flute, and an occasional poem.

Smallpox was at that time the scourge of the age. Where it did not kill it disfigured horribly. Jenner, as a country edition of Hunter, interested himself in the rural tradition that milkmaids who had had cowpox never contracted smallpox. He convinced himself from observations that there was truth in the rumour, and conducted a great experiment.

As foolish people today desire that their children shall be infected with measles to "get the thing over," so in Jenner's time it was customary to inoculate them with smallpox to get that over. Here in May 1796 he vaccinated a boy named James Phipps in the arm with vaccine of cowpox taken from the hands of Sarah Nelmes. The boy developed cowpox, as Jenner desired. Six weeks later Jenner inoculated him with smallpox, and the boy was quite unaffected. Although this was but a single trial, Jenner knew his case was proved, and devoted the rest of his life to converting England and Europe to his views. He travelled to vaccinate people, he sent vaccine to all parts of the country, to the continent, and to America. He once vaccinated 200 people in a day at Petworth, and the results were uniformly successful.

He was blessed and cursed by rival schools of medicine, but his discovery ran through civilisation like joyous tidings of deliverance from one of the deadliest of human ailments. He was awarded two Parliamentary grants, thirty thousand pounds in all; honours came to him from royalties; Roman Catholic countries organised religious processions in his honour; the anniversary of his birth was kept as a festival in Germany.

The medical faculty never quite forgave his success. His first paper on the subject was refused a reading before any learned body; the Royal College of Physicians would not admit him to a fellowship unless he passed an examination in classics! But the world honoured him, and today the principle he discovered is worldwide as a preventive or cure of a multitude of diseases. There are anti-vaccinationists, but no one denies the salutary importance of inoculation against other infectious ills. Inoculation saved the British Army from a casualty list heavier than that inflicted by all the engines and devices of the Great War. Jenner died here in January 1823, and sleeps in the chancel of his father's church.

The Wonderful Barn

Beverston. Four splendid things of the past are the treasures of this quiet place off the road from Stroud to Bath: a church, a ruined castle, and two barns.

The small church eludes us among the fine beech and walnut trees that cast their shade on the castle walls, but the greater part of it is still as it was when Thomas Berkeley rebuilt it 600 years ago. The embattled and pinnacled tower rests on Norman work, and Norman too, no doubt, is the fascinating panel in deep relief which adorns the tower between its two windows. One of the most interesting things in Beverston, it shows a figure much worn by time, which is thought to represent Our Lord or St Andrew, one hand holding a cross or a banner while the other is raised in blessing.

Page 52 of *The King's England* (44), in paragraph 2, dating back to the period of the Roman occupation, indicates that the Berkeleys were in Britain much earlier than the later historians indicate. There is no reference of their arrival and the missing link between the Roman occupation and 1066 or thereabouts could aid in their origin. This would indicate that the Berkeleys were in England shortly after the first Viking settlements. This requires clarification before any association can be made with the extended Berkeley family.

Warriors of the Family in the Army

1	Eadnoth	Knight
2	Robert, son of Maurice I	Knight
3	Maurice II	Knight
4	Thomas II	Knight
5	Maurice IV	Knight
6	Thomas III, in army against Scots and French	
7	Thomas IV, was dispatched to Spain, France, Brittany and Scotland	
8	James II	
9	General Sir George Henry Berkeley	
10	James H, son of William Newman, in Civil War	
11	Orus, son of Thomas J., WW II Navy	

From the Berkeley Castle to West Virginia

At the time of James, the previous baron or lord failed to produce a male heir so the choice of a relative to become the leader was aided by the king in the form of a written order. This was an order for James to take his seat in the parliament or be the feudal representative of the Berkley family.

William, son of James II, had no male heirs. His younger brother, Maurice, inherited the title and the castle. His brother, Thomas, lived outside the castle. When the Berkley line failed to furnish male heirs, and when Randal Mowbray, eighth earl, died in 1942 after two marriages, the title inverted to one of Thomas's descendants. The Berkeleys, extending from the family of James II, no. 12, is where the West Virginia lineage and that of the castle separated.

Thomas, brother of William and son of James, produced the longest chain of descendants of any of the Berkeleys recorded in histories the author has studied so far (see family tree in *Berkeley Castle*). James's family fathered the Berkleys in West Virginia and those in the castle at this time.

In order to facilitate reading or looking up a given member of the family, a list in descending order from the castle to those presently living in West Virginia is as follows:

12	James Berkeley, 11th baron by tenure and first baron by writ, married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk	1394	1463
	(Repeated)		
13	Thomas Berkeley married Margaret, daughter of Richard Grey	1439	1484
14	Richard Berkeley married Margaret Dyer		

15	William Berkeley		
	married Elizabeth, daughter of William Burghill		
16	Rowland Berkeley		
	married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Heyward	1548	1611
	Sir Robert of Spechley, a judge		
	John of East Barnet, Middlesex		
	Henry		
	Thomas		
	Dorothy		
	Katherine		
	Elizabeth		
	Eleanor		
	Jane		
	Joan		
	Mary		
	Anne		
	Joyce		
17	Henry Berkeley, away from the castle		
	married Amy Glover		
	William		
	Thomas		
	Rowland		
18	Thomas Berkeley came to Virginia 1673		
	married Hester Wright		
19	John Berkley (omitted middle e)		
	married ——— Hopkins	1665	1721
	William		1690
	Burgess		1755
20	William Berkley		
	married Jane Gardner		
	married Elizabeth Hancock		
	John Fryer		
	Benjamin		
	Burgess		
	William		
	Eleanor		
	Samuel		
	Anne		
	Catherine		
	Reuben		
	Jane		
	Elizabeth		
	Althea		
21	Benjamin Berkley		
	married Barbara Walker (Reid)		
	Benjamin Jr.		
	Anne		

22	Benjamin Jr. Berkley		
	married Lucy Newman		
	Elizabeth		
	George Newman		
	Benjamin, 3rd		
	Thomas		
	Anne		
	Frances		
	John Walker		
	Edmond		
	William Newman		
	James		
	Barbara		
	Catherine Ann		
	Amanda		
23	William Newman Berkley	1799	1841
	married Margaret Zikafoose	1805	
	Catherine Jane	1825	
	Simeon Robert	1826	1897
	Lucy	1828	
	Martha M.	1830	
	William Y.	1833	
	Joseph S.	1835	
	Amanda	1837	
	James H.	1840	
24	Simeon Robert Berkley	1826	1897
	1 married Elizabeth Dunbar		
	William Houston	1849	1919
	Andrew Columbus	1851	1852
	Martha J.	1853	
	Virginia F.	1855	1880
	Betsy Ann	1857	1860
	John	1859	1859
	2 married Elizabeth Ennis 1861		1864
	George Wellington	1862	1948
	Mary Margaret	1864	1951
	3 married Elizabeth Foster 3-20-65	1848	1930
	Lelia Benson	1868	1960
	Evalina	1870	1960
	Thomas Joseph	1872	1947
	Purly Orlando	1875	
	Alfred W.	1877	
	Harry Z.	1880	1962
	Frederick H.	1883	1974

13 **Thomas Berkeley**

1439-1484

Thomas was the first Berkeley out of the castle from whom

the West Virginia Berkleys are descended. Thomas was born in the castle but did not live there. His brother, Lord William, remained in the castle.

Thomas was seated at Dursleyin, County Gloucester. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Guy of Minsterworth, heir in tayle to Phillip Waterton. He died at Berkeley and was buried in the chancel of the church there.

Children of Thomas:

a. John—died 1537.
b. Richard.
c. Jane married Morgan Griffith of Berkeley Town.
d. Frances married John Smyth.
e. There were three additional children.

14 **Richard Berkeley**

Esq. of Dursley, married Margaret Dyer. He was named in the will of his uncle, the Marquess of Berkeley.

It is this Richard Berkeley that received a grant entitled Berkley Plantation on the James River in 1619. This place is now known as Berkeley Mansion. There is a large home with brick walls, reported to be three feet thick. President William Henry Harrison was born there. President Lincoln visited there during the Civil War.

John Smyth Richards, brother-in-law, was a party to the settlement at Berkeley. He was the author of the history of the Berkeleys. There is an indication that he was more than just an in-law. He was a business manager in part for the Berkeleys of the castle.

15 **William Berkeley I**

Married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bunghill, of Cowarne. He served as mayor of Hereford and M.P. for that city in 1547.

16 **Rowland Berkeley**

Married Catherine (K), daughter of Thomas Hayward, Esq., on April 15, 1574. Rowland was M.P. for the city of Worcester; he acquired the estates of Cotheridge and Spechley in Worcestershire.

Rowland had fifteen children: William, Robert, Edward,

John, Henry, Thomas, Dorothy, Katherine, Elizabeth, Eleanor, Jane, Joan, Mary, Anne and Joyce.

17 **Henry Berkeley**

Married Amy Glover. They had William, Thomas and Rowland.

18 **Thomas Berkeley VI**

Born 1635 in England but came to America with his son John in 1673. He married Hester Wright in St. Botolph Parish, Bishopogate, London, England. She died before he came to America. He later married Sarah Barnat of Virginia. He first lived in Middlesex County; but when Essex County was formed, his land was in the new county.

19 **John Berkley** (note change in spelling)

John was the first to change the spelling to Berkley. He was born in 1665 and came to America when he was eight years old. He married the daughter of Rice Hopkins of Cople Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was a farmer and grew tobacco.

John evidently moved to Overwharton Parish, Stafford County.

20 **William Berkley II**

Born November 11, 1690, in Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, Virginia. Married Jane Gardner of Cople Parish, Westmoreland County. Married again to Elizabeth Hancock.

William bought and sold land in Stafford County. He acted as agent for Lord Fairfax in a number of transactions. He agreed to build a manse upon the Glebe for the parish vestry so he must have been a contractor also. The details of construction were outlined so he must have acted as architect. He was to be paid with 36,900 lbs. of tobacco. The manse was to have four rooms on the lower floor, a finished upper floor, plus kitchen, dairy barn, meat house, and privy.

He owned land grants in the northern neck of Virginia, 936 acres in Stafford County, bordering on Francis Aubry on Homespun and Frying Pan Runs. He also owned 531 acres in Stafford County northside of Accontink Creek adjoining Dennis McCarty, George Mason, Thomas Onesley and B. W.

Green. This tract was sold to George William Fairfax on May 9, 1760.

Elizabeth's will of January 23, 1772, probated May 26, 1772, names their sons, John and Reuben (Loudoun County Wills, Book B, pp. 9, 10).

The following is included in William's will:

Name	*White*	*Negro*
Berkley, Wm.	2	3
Berkley, Wm. Jr.	1	
Berkley, Burges	1	
Berkley, Wm.	1	

Designations not clear.

21 **Benjamin Berkley I**

Benjamin was a typical wealthy Southern plantation owner and freeholder. What is more, like many of the British Berkeleys, he married Barbara Reed, a rich widow with more land. The date of their marriage is not definite, but it was prior to 1764. At this time he became guardian of Elizabeth Reed, daughter of Barbara and deceased Col. Joseph Reed.

Barbara, born July 2, 1727, was a daughter of George Walker of Westmoreland County, Virginia, who left 1706 acres land between daughters Barbara, Rachel, Winnean, and Franky. Thomas W. Walker, probably George's father, patented 1669 acres in Stafford County, Virginia, in the period 1716-26.

The will of Elizabeth Hardwick of August 19, 1734, names her son James as administrator; and her granddaughters, Barbara and Rachel Walker, as heirs. (Deed and Will Book 8, p. 57, Cople Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia.)

In addition to land, etc., there were several negro slaves listed as property of Benjamin Berkley; and later, after his death, as owned by Barbara Berkley. Among them were Mose, Hannah, Grace, Nan and Fox. These were apparently house servants. T. J. Berkley told the author that there were sixty black slaves on the plantation at the Berkley family home, the Glen, when the Civil War started in 1861.

Benjamin and Barbara's children were:

a. Benjamin Jr.—born October 3, 1763, died 1818.

b. Anna—born August 26, 1765.

Mrs. Estella Bates (45) was descended from Anna.

22 **Benjamin Berkley Jr.**

Benjamin, the second or junior, inherited the plantation at the Glen between Centreville and Fairfax, Virginia. He married Lucy Newman of a wealthy family in the area, who also inherited land from her father, a portion of which she sold to David Stuart upon the Drein's of Pope's head (Book E, page 146). Lucy received a portion of Benjamin's land after his death, but the Glen went to his adopted son George Newman Berkley who sold it.

The children of Benjamin and Lucy were:

a. Elizabeth
b. George Newman (adopted?)
c. Benjamin
d. Thomas
e. Anne
f. Frances
g. John Walker
h. Edmond
i. William Newman (the West Virginia Berkleys)
j. James
k. Barbara
l. Catherine
m. Amanda

Who Colonized Virginia? (66)

Dr. Henry J. Berkley (35), *Genealogies of Virginia Families,* states:

1. "Of the 1606-07, the first company of adventurers contained the names of five members of the Berkley-Berkeley family:

"Sir Maurice Berkley of Bruton Somerset.

"Lieut. Edward Berkley of Pylle Somerset.

"Captain William Berkley, son of Sir Maurice of Stratton.

"George Berkley of Stokes Gifford.

"William Berkeley, of Holland.

2. "In this second Virginia Company, 1609, this last William is no longer found. A different George Berkeley, a cousin of the first George is in it. He was from the Gloucestershire family. He could be from the Castle. The widow of the first George collected 400 pounds sterling owed her husband, the first George, for freight or transport of men and provisions of the first company. She obtained a land grant."

There were six Berkeleys among the financiers of the 1609 settlement at Jamestown.

3. Sir Richard Berkley of Stokes Gifford, 1618-20, in connection with John Smyth, husband of a Berkeley daughter in the castle and author of the Berkeley Family and others, founded Berkeley Hundred on the bank of the James River.

Richard's James River settlement was sacked and burned in 1621. All residents were killed except a couple of children who escaped into the wilderness. It was rebuilt in 1622.

This was the first attempt in America to establish a self-government with personal independence. It was a failure. Benjamin Harrison purchased Berkeley Hundred which is now a tourist unit.

4. The next Berkleys, both Lord and Lady, were among the patentees of Southampton Hundred in 1621. (No first names.) (66)

5. Sir John Berkeley of Beverston Castle, Gloucestershire, was sent to America on May 12, 1621, to take charge of the iron works of Falling Creek, now Chesterfield County.

6. Lieut. Edward Berkeley with his wife Jane and seven-year-old daughter Jane came to America in 1623. He became commander of the Hog Island Plantation on the James River. Here are mentioned ten thousand acres for university land.

7. In 1641, Sir William Berkeley came to Virginia as governor, 1641-1676. He had a sister, Jane, who lived with him.

Sir William Berkeley was the first to organize an exploration of our beautiful Greenbrier Valley. His explorers (34) apparently passed through what is now Alderson at the junction of the Seneca Indian Trail and the Buffalo Trace. He learned from the Indians, his friends, about the world across the mountains to the west.

8. Charles and John Berkeley of Bruton, brothers of Sir William, were granted by Charles II extensive proprietary rights in the northern neck of Virginia, New Jersey and the Carolinas.

9. John Berkeley, nephew of Sir William, was a landowner in Rappahannock County in 1667.

10. Henry Berkeley patented land in what is now Kent County in 1651.

11. Captain William Berkeley was a vestryman of White Church Chapel in Lancaster County about 1660.

12. Another William Berkeley was Burgess of Kent County in 1663.

13. Thomas Berkeley owned land in Gloucester County. He probably was the father of John Berkeley. If so, he came here in 1673 and is the direct ancestor of the West Virginia Berkleys.

14. Emund Berkeley I of Barn Elms represented a London House in Leonardtown, Maryland, in 1658 (51).

Jane Berkeley died in 1666. Was she a sister of Sir William or daughter of Edward?

What is a name? A citation by Dr. Henry Berkley of Baltimore reads:

"The orthography of the name at the beginning of the 17th Century and for long afterwards was most variable. The most frequent renderings are Berkeley, Barkeley, Berkele [this is the Norwegian except the first and last e are i, "Birkeli" (24) page

157], Berkley, Barklay, Barckley, Barkly, and Birkly. The families of Somerset, Worchester, Herford and Dorset usually used the shorter form; the Hardinge-Berkeleys, of Gloucestershire, the longer one."

Maryland (35) reports in addition:

15. "John Abbington, of Doudeswell, Gloucestershire, settled at Abbington Manor, Calvert Co., in 1653 with his wife, Muriel Berkley.

16. "Sir Nicholas Berkley of Cursley, 1660.

17. "William Walter and Anthony Berkeley, Annapolis April 12, 1662, disappeared so far as history is concerned."

18. Here we come to Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, only son of John Symes Berkeley (63) of Calve, Wiltshire, born at Stoke in 1718. He was governor of Virginia 1768-1770. His crest was in part from his wife's family (figure 15).

Robert Douthat Stoner in his book, *A Seed-Bed of the Republic,* states:

> Lord Botetourt was a considerable figure in Court and political circles in London, and a man of property and influence in the county of Gloucester and the industrial city of Bristol. He was born in London in December, 1717, in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the family's town house. When he became Lord Botetourt in 1764, he restored the house at Stoke Park to provide himself with a residence whose castellated dignity would match his baronial pride. His new title and new home did not spoil him for he contrived for the pleasure of others as well as of himself, and his mansion still bears an inscription reading: "for me and for you." These words, in Latin, a writer of the time informs us were used "in accordance with his [Lord Botetourt's] benevolent disposition." Much can be gathered of the man from his library, which included three English, three Latin and four French dictionaries; and volumes of the best literature; and which must surely have contributed to the urbanity of his address and to the ease of manner for which he was noted. His many little kindnesses were considered condescending in his time, and his almost unlimited generosity contributed to his financial troubles. In the period between 1756 and 1768, few men in England were more important in their local shires than he. He was an active, cultured, social person, although not formally educated, much interested in the realities of government.
>
> From the time the two brothers, William and Thomas Nelson,

Figure 15. Family crest. (Robert Douthat Stoner (63), *A Seed-bed of the Republic.*)

both members of the Royal Council of Virginia, rode out of Williamsburg late on an afternoon in October, 1768, to greet the new Governor, who had arrived in Hampton Roads on the 60-gun warship *Rippon,* until his death, he had, by his own efforts, made himself sincerely and universally beloved. The fifty-one

year old governor, unknown to the colonists, had instructions to enforce his leadership as commander in chief, and to suppress any sudden commotion. He did not attempt to execute his instructions in the spirit in which they were drafted, but by wisdom and patience he removed some of the grievances of the colonists and temporarily calmed their spirit of resistance. He was accessible always to any request on business matters. He inspired the students of William and Mary College by awarding gold medals for excellence in learning. Though the opposition between the Virginians and the Mother Country sometimes caused Botetourt to use repressive measures, the baron was a true friend of the colony.

Governor Botetourt died about one o'clock on Monday morning, October 15, 1770, a victim of bilious fever. When the black-cloaked mourners carrying staffs slowly moved from the Governor's palace to Bruton Parish Church for services, and then to the chapel of William and Mary College for burial, they were complying with his request that he be buried in Williamsburg. He was the first governor in over three generations to reside in "Little England" as he called Virginia; and he was eulogized as "the best of governors and the best of men." *The British Bristol Journal,* his home town newspaper, upon learning of his death, commented that many had lost a sincere friend and patron, and the poor a generous benefactor. It is said that Norborne Berkeley was certainly in no way a genius, but equally certain that he was a hard-working, conscientious man in an age when such a virtue was by no means universal. Probably more important in this critical time, he had the disposition that enabled him to gain the respect of those whose interest clashed with the interest of those he represented. His death was presumed to have been hastened by sorrow and grief over the differences between the colony and his king.

On the death of Lord Botetourt, the Barony again fell into abeyance. He had one sister, Elizabeth, who married Charles Noel Somerset, Fourth Duke of Beaufort; and died in 1799. She left a son, Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, in whose favor the Barony of Botetourt was terminated in June, 1803. Thereafter it was merged with the Dukedom of Beaufort, which is still extant, and whose pedigree may be seen in the current *Burke's Peerage.* There being no direct descendants, the nearest are his sister's descendants who are Somersets of the Duke of Beaufort's family.

In 1771, the General Assembly voted to have a statue of Botetourt. The statue arrived in Williamsburg in 1773, and was

set up in the Capitol building. In the revolutionary period it was mutilated and finally removed to the grounds of the Eastern State Hospital for safety.

In 1801, the faculty of the College of William and Mary contributed $100.00 to have Botetourt's statue removed and set up on the college campus. This 4,000 pound statue was moved for the fifth time at high noon on November 24, 1958, as the college bell slowly rang twelve times, as if to toll a requiem. According to current plans, it will be placed in the proposed Library-Museum of the college.

In September, 1862, federal soldiers set fire to the college building and broke into the crypts under the chapel and carried off some of the silver coffin plates. Thirty years later, the engraved coffin plate of Lord Botetourt was discovered in Rome, New York, by a Presbyterian minister, in a jeweler's shop; and upon establishment of the fact that it was originally in Williamsburg, the jeweler returned it. In 1928, Lord Botetourt's remains were transferred to a new vault in the southeast corner of the William and Mary Chapel.

The man the Nelson brothers met in 1768 and introduced to the colonists was indeed worthy to be called the patron saint of his namesake county.

It is shown in the *Virginia County Names,* by Long, that:

> In fourteen of her counties, Virginia reproduces the names of her governors, Botetourt, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Fauquier, Goochland and Spotsylvania [which] recall colonial times; while Floyd, Giles, Patrick, Henry, Lee, Nelson, Page and Wise date after the Declaration of Independence. With the exception of Botetourt, these colonial counties lie east of Virginia's center. Botetourt lies on both sides of the James, wedged in between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge Mountains.

It will be noted that Spotswood, Drysdale, Gooch, Dinwiddie and Fauquier had been Lieutenant Governors only, not receiving the full salary of governor. Until the coming of Botetourt in 1768, the last full governor to have actually resided in Virginia was Francis Nicholson, who had been removed in 1705. In the interim, the position of governor was held by favorites of the Crown, received full salary of several thousand pounds a year, yet never set foot in Virginia, which was instead served by lieutenant governors.

Regarding the pronunciation of the name *Botetourt,* the College of Arms says it is Anglo-Norman and now extinct, so that opinions vary. They further state that it is usually pronounced "Boat tour." In early days it was spelled occasionally "Botte-

tourt" and "Butetourt"; so no one can be sure of the original pronunciation. It is the writer's opinion that most of Botetourt's present-day, better informed citizens put the accent on the first syllable: "Bot' e tot." Certain early prominent citizens always pronounced the name "Bote tour", as in French. . . .

. . . The infant county was named Botetourt in honor of the governor who had taken office as such on December 26, 1768. Earlier in that year, Governor Francis Fauquier had died, and John Blair, President of the Council, had assumed his duties pending appointment of a new governor. Then came Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, the most popular, perhaps, of all the colonial governors of Virginia.

The opening in May, 1769, of the Session of the House of Burgesses, which was so momentous to this county, was full of pomp and circumstance. Lord Botetourt rode in a coach presented to him by King George III. It was drawn by six white horses, and the insignia of royalty was seen everywhere. On that day and the next he entertained fifty-two gentlemen at dinner in the palace. However, over all these festivities and cordial bows and smiles, even then hovered ominously the dark clouds so soon to develop into the storm that was the War of the Revolution.

This Berkeley received a grant extending from the present Botetourt County to the Mississippi River. Was sold before he became governor of Virginia.

Dr. Henry Berkley lists a number of Berkeley women that married colonial builders in the Virginia and Maryland area.

Callahan (57) describes Robert E. Berkeley as professor of West Virginia University and chairman of the faculty, and acted as president when there was no other appointed.

Conley (58) discusses Berkeley Springs and Berkeley County.

Dr. H. J. Berkley, Baltimore, Maryland, lists additional Berkleys in Maryland and Virginia (51).

2. John Berkeley, son of Thomas III, 6-21-1357, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bottenborne and Elinor, daughter of Sir Robert Ashton and Margaret.
3. Maurice Berkeley, son of John, married Lora, daughter of Lord Fitzhugh.
4. Maurice Berkeley, son of Maurice, married Ann, daughter of Reginal West.
5. William Berkeley.

6. Edward Berkeley. (There is an Edward, an uncle of married Christian, daughter Richard Holt and Alice, daughter Sir John Payne.)
7. Thomas Berkeley, married Elizabeth Neville.
8. Edward Berkeley, married Margaret, daughter of William Paulet.
9. Maurice Berkeley, married Barbara, daughter Sir John Lange.

Dr. Henry Berkley (35), page 295, mentions Lieut. "Edward Berkley [reported as No. 6] who with his wife Jane and daughter Jane aged seven years went out to Virginia in 1623." He also mentions (35), page 63, "The three daughters of Jane Berkeley and Nicholas Martian: Elizabeth who married George Reodi; Mary, married John Scarbrooke of York County; and Sarah, married Captain William Fuller, Governor of the Palatinate of Maryland. Accordingly, they were ancestors of both Washington and Lee."

The Jerseys. Even before he had driven the Dutch from his new province, the Duke of York (59) leased the lower part of it, between the Delaware and the Atlantic to two of his friends Lord Berkley and Sir William Carteret. The latter had been governor of the Island of Jersey in the English Channel, and it was in honor of him that the province was called New Jersey.

The proprietors divided their province into East Jersey (Carterets) and West Jersey (Berkeleys).

In 1709, East and West Jersey were united into a single royal colony.

In addition to the many untitled and Lord Berkeleys coming to America, there was one of world fame.

George Berkeley is described in *The Harvard Classics,* (60) vol. 37, page 198:

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, was born in the County of Kilkenny, Ireland, March 12, 1685. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he became acquainted with the writings of Locke, and grew enthusiastically interested in the "new philosophy," as it was called, in contrast to the scholasticism which Trinity College had not yet officially discarded. When he was only twenty-four he published his "Essay Towards a New Theory of Vision," and in the next year his "Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge;" but being dis-

Figure 16. Family of Bishop Berkeley.

appointed in the comparative neglect of his new ideas by the philosophers of the day, he proceeded to discuss both objections and answers in the "Dialogues Between Hylas and Philonous," published in 1713, and here reprinted.

Meantime, Berkeley had been appointed to various college offices; and in 1713 he crossed to England and gained access to the circles of Addison and Pope. Through Swift's influence he went to Italy as chaplain to Lord Peterborough; and after several years, spent partly in London and partly on the Continent, he returned to Ireland in 1721 as chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, became Dean of Derry, and inherited property.

Berkeley had now become possessed with the idea of a great future for Christianity in America, planned a college in Bermuda, and, while the grants of money which he hoped for were in suspense, he crossed the Atlantic and spent the years 1728-31 in Rhode Island. Becoming hopeless of ever getting the required endowment for his college, he returned to England, published "Alciphron," which he had written on his American farm, and retired to the Bishopric of Cloyne, where he lived almost to the end of his life, practising benevolence in his diocese and publishing the virtues of tar-water, a panacea in which he

believed with characteristic enthusiasm. He died at Oxford, January 14, 1753.

The following Dialogues are the best defense of Berkeley's main doctrines, and are regarded by Leslie Stephen as "the finest specimen in our language of the conduct of argument by dialogue." His chief editor, Fraser, calls them "the gem of British metaphysical literature."

George Berkeley is shown in Charles Carleton Coffins (61), *Old Times in the Colonies,* 1880, page 336 (see figure 16):

. . . [He] gave his books to establish the Redwood Library at Newport—looking forward, wrote this poetic prophecy of America:

"In happy climes, the seat of innocence,
Where nature guides and virtue rules;
Where men shall not impose for truth and sense
The pedantry of courts and schools—

"There shall be sung another golden age—
The rise of empire and of arts;
The good and great inspiring epic rage;
The wisest heads and noblest hearts.

"Not such as Europe breeds in her decay;
Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavenly flame did animate her clay,
By future poets shall be sung.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

Berkeley, a city of the San Francisco Bay, in the northern part of Alameda County, California, was named in honor of George Berkeley, author of the poem, *Verses on the Prospects of Planting Art and Learning in America* (62).

According to the chart by Boddie (42), Maurice the fourth Lord married the granddaughter of King Edward I; and Lord James Berkeley, son of Sir James, and the proud lord that made the messenger eat the subpoena, seal and all, married the great-great-granddaughter Isabel Mowbray, a descendant of the son of the praiseworthy King Edward I. This marriage put Lord James in conflict with the powerful Lisle heir claims.

Among those listed are also Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia from 1641 to 1668. This story leads to the Berkeleys of Stoke Gifford, Lord Botetourt of Gloucester, also governor of Virginia from 1768 to 1770, and many others (56).

The family from Berkeley Castle has scattered into many noble estates in England and in humble homes around the world. Bernard Falk (43) describes their escapades in the Berkeleys of Berkeley Square.

Falk lists Berkeleys including the administration of Ireland and Scotland.

The Berkleys of West Virginia

The author is indebted to Estella Bates (45) for assistance in tracing the Berkeleys from Rowland (shown in the family tree of *Berkeley Castle* (36), page 28) down through Benjamin Jr.

Beginning with William Newman Berkley are the West Virginia families down to the present. William Newman came to western Virginia, now West Virginia, in 1820. At that time the James River and Kanawha Turnpike was being built and it was the only wagon road, other than slightly improved buffalo traces, in this part of what is now Greenbrier and Summers counties.

The East-West Buffalo Trace and the North-South Seneca Indian Trail crossed on the Greenbrier River at what was then Palestine, a pioneer trading post (52). The Alderson family came from Fincastle, Botetourt County, Virginia, near what is now Roanoke, on the Buffalo Trace. When the C&O Railroad arrived in Palestine, or Anderson's Ferry, in 1872, a post office was established and named Alderson. The bridge was built in 1882 and Palestine retreated to Muddy Creek nearby and is still designated Palestine.

23 **William Newman Berkley** (Figure 17)

Married Margaret Zickafoose.

It is understood that the heritage of a child is dependent on the proper selection of the mother as well as the father. In Colonial America the family did not select the mates for their sons as was done during the period of Feudalism in Britain. Simeon Berkley's wife Elizabeth Foster was from two early American families of strength and character, as shown in the diagram on page xii.

Andrew Foster, father of Elizabeth the third wife of Simeon Berkley, was a Confederate soldier and under Captain Thurmond thus a Confederate raider. He could have played a role in arranging for the Berkley packtrain to take Ohio hams to the

hungry Confederate soldiers and bring back cotton for the northern mills.

William Newman Berkley was born of noble heritage in Old Virginia on a plantation with slave servants. It is not clear what brought him to the mountains. Perhaps this young man, like the proverbial bear, came over the Allegheny Mountains to see what he could see. What he saw was a fair damsel from Asbury, then Greenbrier County, Virginia, named Margaret Zickafoose. They were married in June 1824. William and Margaret lived for a short time at the Glen in Virginia. According to Thomas Joseph, there were slaves on the Glen when the War Between the States broke out. They were freed very soon thereafter but remained with the Berkley family, some of them, after the war was over. Aunt Mag left a note saying that "William moved to the Green Sulphur area of what is now Summers County, West Virginia, soon after Lucy was born." This was on October 9, 1828. Simeon was born December 1, 1826, so he was almost two years old when they crossed the gap on Berkley's Mountain. They bought a farm on a beautiful plateau about three or four miles from Green Sulphur Springs, now in Summers County. This place was about midway between Green Sulphur and Sandstone on the New River.

The written records are few, but memory of the family stories, particularly those of T. J. Berkley and his half sister, Mary Margaret (dear old Aunt Mag), and an uncle, James S. Duncan, tell a story of William Newman and his son, Simeon Robert, in the early days of the latter.

In the early 1800s, there were few roads, the Indian trails and rivers being about the only ways for the movement of goods needed by the farmers (46). According to the stories of those who knew the Berkleys of the Green Sulphur area, William Newman and Simeon became merchants on horseback. There were no local stores of note and the Indian trails and buffalo traces were about all that extended from one farm to another. The trails were, in general, along the rivers and along the crests of the ridges. The Buffalo Trace by the salt deposits in the Kanawha Valley and across the mountains through the gap in Keeney's Mountain from Ohio Valley and beyond to Virginia. The Buffalo Trace down the ridge from the gap in the mountain to Griffith's Creek is called the Hog Road, used by settlers in Ohio and Kentucky to move hogs to the James River Canal and on by boat to market in Baltimore and Philadelphia. This trail

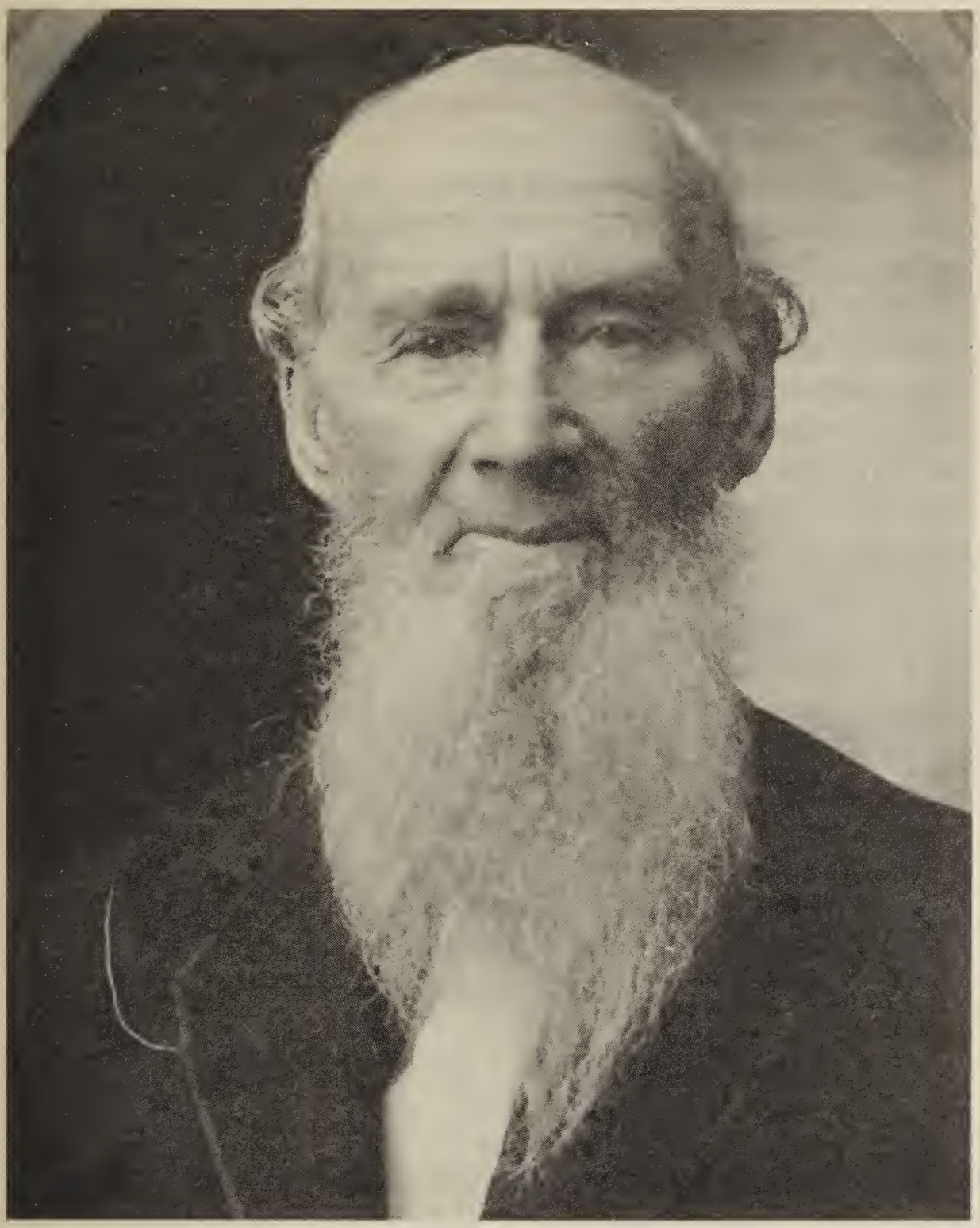


Figure 17. William Newman Berkley in his later years. He died at 42. William's picture shown here gives the appearance of a man much older than 42 years. Either the picture available is of someone else or he aged rapidly. This picture was owned by T. J. Berkley, grandson of William.

passed through the gap of the mountain between Sassafras Knob and the Hickory Ridge, now a part of Earl's cattle ranch (46). This area is now referred to by Earl's friends as "Berkley's Mountain." The first wagon road along the Buffalo Trace across the mountain was the Stage Coach Road passing through this same gap between the Sassafras Knob and the

Hickory Ridge. It extended from Red Sulphur Springs in Monroe County to Green Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier County, now Summers County.

William Newman and later Simeon would purchase horses or mules and harness, corn and other seeds, along with salt, sugar, coffee, etc., and move them by flatboat up the Kanawha to Glen Ferris, near the falls just below Gauley Bridge and to other points near the mouth of the Elk and the Little Kanawha River on the Ohio. They would then move these farm needs out to the farms by packtrain. They sold the teams of horses, etc., to the farmers and, in turn, contracted to buy the cattle, sheep, etc., from the farmers. In the fall, they would go back with winter supplies and close the deals and have the livestock driven to the loading platforms where they were in turn moved to market on the river. Just when this business ended is not known, but members of the family tell of Simeon moving his family and possessions by wagon and pack animals from Green Sulphur to Letart on the Ohio River after he and Elizabeth Foster were married. This was long after William Newman died.

When you pass through Glen Ferris just below Gauley Bridge on Route 60, go into the old inn. There is a likeness of William Newman Berkley (painting) above the mantel in the dining room. Compare it with the picture shown in figure 17 on page 85.

Children of William Newman and Margaret Zickafoose Berkley were:

a. Catherine Jane—born March 11, 1825; married M. Brooks; children, John.
b. Simeon Robert (Robinson?)—born December 1, 1826; married three times; see family later.
c. Lucy—born December 9, 1828; married Frank Ball.
d. Martha M.—born October 18, 1830.
e. William Y.—born April 5, 1830; married twice; no children.
f. Joseph S.—born March 7, 1835; married Bromly (went to California in Gold Rush); children, mostly girls.
g. Amanda—born June 22, 1837; married Sewell, then George Alderson.*
h. James H.—born January 26, 1840; flag bearer in U.S. army, killed by bushwhacker near Bowling Green, Kentucky, 1865.

*It is not clear but Amanda later married the third time and had a son, Joseph, who lived on 189 acres at Route 1, Arvin, Kern County, California.

The name Newman was from his mother. She was the daughter of a prominent Newman family of Virginia.

As the story goes, the Berkeleys had a loading pier on the river just below the falls where they unloaded supplies for the farmers and loaded the livestock to go to market. Simeon was a partner in the business of merchants on horseback.

Margaret Zickafoose Berkley married a Thomas Barton after William Newman died. They had two children, John, born 1846, and Sarah, born 1849. The last knowledge of them was that they had gone West.

Simeon Robert Berkley

Simeon Robert Berkley (figure 18) was born at the Glen or nearby in Virginia. He had a clubfoot but the reason is not mentioned. It probably was a birth defect; it limited his activity but not his ambition and achievements.

Note that all three of Simeon's wives were named Elizabeth. There were sixteen Elizabeths who were wives of Berkeley men as recorded in the family tree. One of them was involved in a

Figure 18. Simeon Robert Berkley in his later years. He died on his seventy-first birthday.

feud with Queen Elizabeth I of England by filing a complaint when one of her suitors killed twenty-six deer on the Berkeley property while the Lord of the Castle was absent.

Simeon continued as a merchant on horseback after his father died. The date he ceased is not available. There was one incident of national interest, however. During the War Between the States, the blockade for ships and the destruction of railroads increased the already reluctance for goods to pass from North to South and vice versa.

Food became scarce for the soldiers in the South because the slaves were freed and the plantation owners were busy with the war. Less and less food was produced, and the Federal army and its sympathizers cut off and destroyed much of the usual supply of food from out of the southern territory. Similarly, the northern cotton mills got short on raw cotton. There was an arrangement between the two warring parties to exchange Ohio hams for Georgia cotton. Getting these products through the two warring lines was a real problem. They could not move either by rail or ship. They resorted to a method that could be backwoods as it were, the horse and mule packtrain.

Simeon was approached by Federal powers; and since he was dedicated to help the North, he agreed. Contact was made with the Confederates, but it is not clear who was the go-between. One of Simeon's sons-in-law, John Sidley Duncan, the husband of Martha, was a Confederate soldier. He relates the story but takes no credit for assisting the arrangement. At any rate, Simeon was forbidden to accompany the packtrain. He was well known and all knew that he was a northern sympathizer. Workhands of unknown lenience were selected. The packtrain was loaded with hams and moved by a Federal guard into the area of the Confederate line. The guard retreated and the packers set up camp and rested their pack animals. Eventually, the Confederate guard arrived and led them into southern territory. The hams were unloaded and the cotton bales took their place. The Confederate guard led them back to a camp near the Federal-held area and retreated. The Feds picked them up, and they returned safely without a problem.

This story was told to the author first by John Sidley Duncan, husband of Martha Berkley. It was further enlarged and confirmed by Aunt Mag and T. J. Berkley. They, however, did

not appear to have as much information about it as did John Sidley Duncan.

There are no data so far on Simeon's life at the Green Sulphur area home. His first family from Elizabeth Dunbar consisted of three boys and three girls. William lived to be seventy years old. Andrew lived less than a year, and Johnnie died at birth. Martha married John S. Duncan and raised a family. When she was told that her husband had been killed in battle as a Confederate soldier, she left her children with their grandparents, the Duncans, and left with her husband's brother for California. It is reported that she died on the way and was buried somewhere out West. Virginia lived to be about twenty-five years old. Betsy Ann lived only three years.

Simeon's life with Elizabeth Ennis was apparently spent at the Green Sulphur home. There were only two children in this family, and Elizabeth died one month and two days after Mary Margaret was born.

George Wellington was named after the Duke of Wellington, the famous warrior who led the British to the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. George Wellington was a carpenter or cabinetmaker.

Aunt Lelia insisted that she was born in Summers County near Green Sulphur in 1869. If that is true, it is not clear when Simeon moved to Letart; but family stories indicate it was just after he and Elizabeth Foster were married. Having worked as a merchant on horseback in the area, he bought the farm before they were married.

The move was made by road wagon and packtrain. The furniture, equipment, and personal effects were moved on wagons and on horses. When Simeon moved into the area of Letart, a neighbor was upset because he had tried to buy the farm before Simeon arrived. He was a stubborn old pioneer accustomed to having his own way. He bought a small tract of land that extended across the access road to the Berkley acreage and built a fence across the road and locked the gate. Simeon was not one to be pushed around. He bought a parcel of land across Faidley's access road and locked a gate on that road. Who do you suppose won the struggle? Simeon was soon free to go and come, but Faidley continued to interfere in every way possible. They were reported to spat across the line fence, but stayed far enough apart to prevent personal injury.

Simeon was a beekeeper. There were some thirty or more hives of bees in the lawn at the Berkley home when T. J. and family visited there in 1907. There was a honey slinging apparatus and empty hives, etc., in a shed nearby. The author has a piece of Simeon's honey slinger in his exhibit of instruments used in the home before the electrical age.

One day after T. J. and family arrived at the old Simeon home, Houston (figure 19) started screaming, "Come quick, baby in beehive!" Murrel, just beginning to crawl, had been left on a blanket in the sun out in the front yard. She had crawled to the beehives and was trying to catch the bees as they came and went on their regular trips for nectar and pollen. The author, with Roy's support and suggestions, retrieved Murrel without a single sting.

There was an attractive two-story house and a number of outbuildings on the Simeon Berkley farm. There was also a graveyard where both Simeon and Elizabeth are buried. There was a room on the back end of the house with an outside entrance such as might be arranged for servants. Grandmother Elizabeth made this room her home, and we children could enter it only by invitation. Rarely did we go there except when accompanied by one of our parents. Grandmother was not shy; she just wanted to have a place where she could rest in peace. When we were invited, she told stories of the old days, and it was from her that we learned about Great-Grandmother Foster and her exploits. Great-Grandfather Foster served on the school board of Summers County and was a justice in Green Sulphur District (67).

"Great-Grandmother was teaching school in a one room log building. The Indians raided the area and tried to break into the schoolhouse. The door was especially strong so they rammed a pole or small log into the shutter of the window and broke it open. An Indian stood on the shoulder of another one and stuck his head in through the window and was trying to climb in. Granny threw a shovel of red hot coals from the fireplace into his face. He screamed and dropped to the ground, and the Indian gave up and went away. The shovel of coals set the schoolhouse on fire, but Granny and the children put the fire out."

There was another story about Grandmother Foster that really tells you what she was like. "A highway robber called

Figure 19. The Simeon Berkley home. The tall man with the long, black beard is William Houston. To his left is Harvey Z. Berkley.

one day at the Foster home and demanded Granny to give him her money and submit to his pleasure. She reached up over the door and pulled down the old family rifle that was always loaded and capped. She said 'You git, mister, or I will let light through you. I was not born in these hills to be frightened by an owl.' He was last seen running full speed away and was not seen in that area again."

Grandmother's story about the Stonelick farm that she inherited from Great-Grandfather Foster: "When he first inspected the place, he was reported as having picked up a handful of soil and let it flow between his fingers. He said to the one selling it to him, this is nothing but sand. The Foster family designated the farm 'Sandyhook.' It went by that name until it was changed to Stonelick Farm after the stream that divided it was designated Stonelick Branch." It was fed by three deer licks one of which is still the old faithful for livestock watering during the worst droughts.

Simeon was medium in height, just short of six feet, and robust of health and strength. He was also strong willed but, according to his children, reasonable. No one imposed on him or frightened him from doing what he thought was right. He defended his rights and protected his family and assets.

Here is Simeon's will in his own hand:

> I, Simeon R. Berkley, of the County of Mason and State of West Virginia, in fair health and sound in mind and memory do make and publish this my last Will and Testament, revoking all former wills made by me.
>
> Item 1st: It is my will and bequest that all my just debts, funeral expenses and cost of administering my estate be first paid by my Executors hereinafter named.
>
> 2nd: It is my will and bequest that my son Huston shall be supported and well taken care of during his natural life to be paid out of my real estate or so long as he remains sane.
>
> 3d.: It is my will & bequest that my daughter Martha J. Duncan be paid one hundred & fifty dollars, it being the balance due her out of the $300., apportioned to her as she has been paid one hundred & fifty dollars.
>
> 4th: I will and bequest to my children Mary F. Berkley $300.00, Evalena F. Berkley $300.00, P. O. Berkley $300.00, H. Z. Berkley $300.00, A. W. Berkley $300.00, F. H. Berkley $300.00, [Lelia B. Hogg $300.00 which amt. has been paid her]

pr. rect., G. W. Berkley $300.00 which has been paid pr. rect., Thos. J. Berkley $300.00 which has been paid in full pr. rect.

5th: I will and bequeath to my wife E. J. Berkley $300.00 out of my personal & real estate in addition to her interest in my whole estate.

6th: It is my will that H. Z. Berkley and F. H. Berkley each have a horse as I have given my other sons each one.

7th: It is my will that the real estate and personal property remain as it is in the possession of my wife and to be farmed and managed by my son A. W. Berkley and he to pay off the debts as fast as possible.

The family, including all children that lived to adulthood and including Simeon Robert's three families, were as follows:

SIMEON ROBERT BERKLEY
(Born December 1, 1826, Died 1897)

Wives	*Children*	*Born*	*Died*
Elizabeth Dunbar			
	William Houston	4-13-1849	1-19-1919
	Andrew Columbus	10-7-1851	8-03-1852
	Martha J.	7-23-1853	
	Virginia F.	4-27-1855	8-14-1880
	Betsy Ann	3-29-1857	4-25-1860
	John	11 — 1859	12 days old
Elizabeth Ennis	2-17-1864		
	George Wellington	4-16-1862	
	Mary Margaret (Mag)	1-15-1864	
Elizabeth Foster	3-20-1865		
	Lelia Benson	8-06-1868	
	Evalina Florence	8-24-1870	
	Thomas Joseph	11-23-1872	7-23-1947
	Pearl Orlando	10-01-1875	12-21-1965
	Alfred W.	10-04-1877	-1933
	Harvey Z.	10-24-1880	
	Frederic H.	11-17-1883	-1974

Children and Grandchildren of Simeon Robert Berkley

William Houston, never married

Martha J. married John S. Duncan

several children

George Wellington married Artenisha Love

Dora	1881-1967
Harry	1888-1976

Mary Margaret married Andrew Watson
no children
Lelia Benson married Thomas Hogg
Flora Elizabeth 1891-1979
Lillian M. 1893-1927
James Simeon 1899-1985
Anne Laura 1903-
Olive M. B. 1907-
Evalina Florence married Enos Thomas
Harry Enos 1904-
Howard Ross 1905-
Harold Levi 1908-
Thomas Joseph (Figure 18) married Rosa Lusher
Ashley Carroll 1896-1901
Courtney May 1897-
Ernest Alfred 1898-1985
Orus Andrew 1900-1985
Earl Esco 1902-
Thomas Roy 1903-
Virginia Elizabeth 1905-
Arletta Murrel 1907-
Cora Arthenia 1912-1944
Simeon Roe 1917-
Pearl Orlando married Lilly Ballengee
Myrtle
Edith Jane
Anne Lea
Robert Harvey
Ira Luther 1914-1963
Everett Pearl 1918-
Alfred W. married Christina Dodson
Eula Fay 1903-1905
Eunice May 1903-
Roy William 1905-1984
Richard Simeon 1914-
Harvey Z. married Elizabeth Fowler
Osa 1904-
Lawrence Fowler 1906-1974
Goldy
Leola Lilly 1916-1986
Clifford

Dale	1926-1976
Paul Lee	
Lucy	
Frederic H. married Susan Bland	
Vina	
Donald	1908-1971
Virginia	
George Frederick	1915-1948
Laura Charlotte	
Toby	
Gertrude	1918
Joyce Linn	1927

Family of Simeon and Elizabeth Dunbar Berkley

William Houston Berkley was stricken by scarlet fever when he was about eight years old. It left him deaf, but he could talk and lip read. He could tell what you said for some distance if he could see your full face. This was embarrassing at times when someone mentioned some of his exploits.

Simeon left a provision in his will that Houston be cared for throughout his life. He was sent to a school for the deaf, but aid for those people at that time was limited. He was an avid protector for Grandmother, his stepmother; no one dared impose on her in his presence.

He liked children, but was limited in what he could do with them. He and Earl were buddies except when Earl was doing something Houston knew was forbidden. He caught Earl up on the well cover and screamed for help. It scared Earl, and he dropped a can he was trying to fill with water into the well. This was never reported and was presumed to have sunk to the bottom. The incident with Murrel and the bees was typical.

Houston loved to fish in the nearby creek. He seemed to always know when the fish would bite. Frequently, when there was a drizzle of rain he would hunt Earl up and put a rain jacket on Earl and a long raincoat on himself. They would go to the creek, and Houston would let Earl string the fish on a small chain that could be hung with the fish in the water so they would not die until he was through fishing.

Houston never took the hook out of a fish's mouth. He threw the fish back over his head and jerked the fish off with a whiplash jerk of the line. The fish would sometimes land sev-

eral yards behind Houston, sitting on the creek bank. He would insist that Earl stay far enough back of him to prevent being hurt by the freed hook. Earl would pick the fish up and go downstream a few paces and string it on the chain and return for another one. Often when the fish were biting, there would be more than one fish flopping on the ground when Earl got back.

Houston had his likes and dislikes. If he liked you, he let you know; and if he did not trust you, he let the entire family know. He and Uncle Enos Thomas were not friends. Uncle Houston talked to himself constantly, and he berated his enemies to their faces to the embarrassment of Grandmother.

Houston's hair was black as a crow when the T. J. Berkleys left Letart in the spring of 1908. He was then fifty-seven years old. Earl does not remember seeing him after the T. J. Berkley family returned to Berkley Mountain.

Martha J. Berkley married John Sedley Duncan who was a Confederate soldier. He was wounded in battle and thought to be dead. Martha, thinking he had been killed, started to California with J. S.'s brother. She died on the way. When Earl was small, John S. came to visit the T. J. Berkleys. He limped, and Earl asked him where he was hurt in battle. He showed his right thigh. There was a bullet just under the skin on the outer side of his thigh. It appeared to be half inch long or more, but under the flesh, it was difficult to tell.

His stories of the war were fascinating to a child. He told of the request from both the Federal and the Confederate armies for the use of Simeon's packtrain. They used the pack animals to take a load of Ohio hams to the Confederate soldiers who were getting short on rations and to bring back cotton bales for the northern mills. Simeon was not permitted to go as he was known to be a northern sympathizer.

The northern guard took the packtrain to a campsite and left them. The southern guard escorted them into the Confederate territory, unloaded the hams, and loaded the cotton bales on, and brought them back to a safe camp and the Federal guard brought them back home. There was no interference according to J. S. He did not tell who made the contacts, but it could have been John Sedley as a Confederate and his father-in-law, Simeon, who was a Federal supporter.

Martha J. Duncan's family were friends of Mother Berkley,

Rosa Lusher. It was through their friendship that T. J. came in contact with Rosa Lusher. He was visiting the Duncan family the day he saw the youngsters having their pictures made at the Green Sulphur Springs Resort.

It must have been a trying situation between Simeon, a northern supporter, and his daughter, Martha, married to a Confederate soldier. Undoubtedly, John Sedley's family were leaning toward the Confederates. It was embarrassing, to say the least, when her husband returned home from the supposed death to find her on the road to California with his brother.

Little else is known about Martha except that she died on the trip and never reached California where her Uncle Joseph lived. He had gone to California during the gold rush. There is an indication that he became a college professor and may have been at Berkeley, a university named after the family.

Can some member of the family furnish information on Virginia F.?

Family of Simeon and Elizabeth Ennis Berkley

1	George Wellington Berkley	4-15-1862	2-12-1948
	married Artenisha Love	3-9-1860	6-12-1950
2	Dora Berkley	1881	8-18-1967
	married Harry Blust		
	three children		
	remarried Elmer Freeman		
	no children		
2	Harry Berkley	4-14-1888	10-19-1976
	married Alice		
	Alice and two children killed in accident on way to Florida in 1917.		
	remarried Faye Tracht 11-7-1918	11-25-1854	
3	Jane Elizabeth Berkley	4-14-1920	
	married James M. Cornstock		
4	Ronald William Cornstock	3-24-1945	
	married Carol Children		
5	Kimberly Cornstock		
5	Stacie Cornstock		
4	Thomas Cornstock	9-19-1947	
	married Terri		
5	Millie Cornstock		
5	Marsha Elizabeth Cornstock		
4	Kent Cornstock	11-24-1957	
	married Pamela		
	no children		
3	Harry William Berkley	7-1-1922	
	married Julia P. Plants		

4	Blair Berkley	
	Paul Berkley	
	Lisa Berkley	
3	Mary Ann Berkley	12-22-1927
	married Jack Buxton	
4	Jan Buxton	9-23-1952
	married Dale Lilly	
5	Myra Down Lilly	11-12-1973
4	Bradley Buxton	3-11-1954
4	Brian Buxton	9-19-1956

George Wellington

This is a story I heard about Uncle George Wellington. Whether or not it is a true story, I do not know. I believe that my Dad told it, but when I tell it to anyone of our large number of relatives no one else seems to have heard it.

During World War I, Uncle George was in an army camp in the vicinity of Chillicothe, Ohio. Someone saw a person climbing the water reservoir. Uncle George who was a "sharp shooter" was called to shoot the person down. The man had enough poison to kill the entire camp and undoubtedly planned to put it into the water. It may be a true story or could be false, but I wish I knew!

(I think my Dad [Fred] told me this—he used to live with us in the winters after Mother died, usually staying from November to April.)

from Charlotte Berkley Sayre

1 **Mary Margaret Berkley** 1-15-1864 3-18-1951
married Andrew Watson 11-21-1909
no children.

Aunt Mary, known by all as Aunt Mag, was also physically injured by an early illness. It apparently was a disturbance of her reproductive organs. She was never well after about twelve years old. In spite of her illness, she lived to be eighty-seven years old. She did not get married until she was forty-five.

Mildred Hargroves has a picture of a place where Aunt Mag was a seamstress in Thurmond, no date. She also sent me copies of marriage licenses for Martha Jane and James S. Duncan, December 21, 1869, Mason County, and for Uncle Houston and Mary Jane Eads, August 4, 1871, Mason County. Faidley would not permit Mary Jane to marry Houston. He sent her away.

Aunt Mag came to the mountain and taught school with T. J. for a number of years. She was there after Tom and Rosa were married and visited frequently until Uncle Andy became an invalid. T. J.'s children spoke of Aunt Mag as the aristocrat of the family. She corresponded with the Berkeleys in England and reminded the Berkley boys that they were of noble birth. This did not mean much until Earl visited the Berkeley Castle and learned who they really were.

Uncle Andrew Watson was a blacksmith and worked in the steel industry. Both his legs had been broken or crushed below the knees. The bones grew back, but there were tender spots where they were crushed, and Orus and Earl would go to the John Tyree place and peel slippery elm bark to use as a poultice on the sore spots. This was one of Rosa's Indian medicines.

The last time Earl visited Aunt Mag was in June 1936 when he moved from Alton, Illinois, to Washington, D.C., to join the USDA. He drove from Alton to Point Pleasant and stopped overnight with Aunt Mag. She lived near the Ohio River bank not far from the Silver Bridge that later fell down. Uncle Andy was long gone, and Aunty lived all alone. Earl took her to dinner that evening, and she put on her best and directed Earl to the best restaurant in the town. She made it clear to the waitress that Dr. Berkley was her nephew and that he deserved their best, and he got it.

When they returned to the house, a son of Frank Ballengee, a brother to Uncle Pearl's wife, Aunt Lilly, was sitting on the porch waiting for her. He had hobo-ed his way on freight trains, from Alderson to Point Pleasant on his way to Akron, Ohio. He was going there to find work. He had no money so was foraging his way as best he could. His father had been a boyfriend of Aunt Mag's when she stayed on Berkley's Mountain, and he had suggested to his son that Aunt Mag might put him up for the night. She was taking in travelers for overnight stops but could hardly afford two non-paying guests that night. Since she had refused to take money from Earl, he suggested that he would pay Ballengee's bill, and Aunty set him some food and they had a visit and the two went their way the next morning.

Frank Ballengee's home was at the gap in the mountain where the old Seneca Indian Trail, the Buffalo Trace, the Stage

Figure 20. Mary Margaret Berkley and
her husband Andrew Watson.

Coach Road and a trail on the west branch of Hungard Creek all intersected. See "Where Ancient Trails Once Crossed," *The Journal of the Greenbrier Historical Society,* by Earl E. Berkley (46), 1985.

Aunt Mag died while Earl was living in Houston, Texas, but she remembered him in her will.

George Wellington

Named after the Duke of Wellington, The British general of the army that defeated Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo.

Lelia Benson Berkley Hogg

Lelia Benson Berkley, the eldest of Simeon's third family, visited the T. J. Berkleys often in the mountains. Her daughter, Olive, was a special friend of Earl's. They were typical love hungry teenagers and without close chaperones spent many hours together on Berkley's Mountain. Mother Rosa was a nurse and a wise mother. She cautioned the two kissing age cousins and kept them on the straight and narrow.

The last time Earl saw Aunt Lelia was at Murrel's just after the Berkley reunion. They visited until Aunty got tired and sleepy. She went to bed, but asked Earl to wait until she got up before leaving the next morning. When Earl got up, Aunty was sitting in a big chair against the front door sound asleep. When she awoke, Earl asked why she was there. She replied "I know your habit of getting up before anyone else, and I was afraid you would leave before I awoke. I was determined to visit with you before you went back to Texas. I may be gone when you come again." She was.

Family of Simeon and Elizabeth Foster Berkley

1	Lelia Benson Berkley	8-6-1868	4-22-1960
	married Thomas Hogg 12-8-1889	7-6-1868	4-8-1971
2	Flora Elizabeth Hogg	2-15-1891	1-2-1979
	married Walter Speer 7-25-1915	8-20-1888	11-26-1977
3	Mildred Alberta Speer	3-20-1916	
	married James Hensley Hargraves 11-25-1939	12-15-1914	3-26-1966
	(Mildred has assisted in collecting data and by supplying papers from Aunt Mag and Simeon's Will.)		
4	James Franklin Hargraves	11-11-1940	
	married Sharon Sue Rayborne 3-3-1962	2-19-1943	
5	Tammy Lynn Hargraves	1-2-1964	
	married Raymond H. Stewart 8-1-1981	9- -1961	
2	Lillian M. Hogg	10-13-1893	12-13-1927
	married Emmitt Riffle	3-22-1883	9-18-1963
	no children		
2	James Simeon Hogg	10-18-1899	
	Della May Kearns 8-14-1920		6-27-1936
3	Verla Hogg	6-29-1922	
	married Lloyd Gray 12-24-1939	2-26-1914	12-15-1975

Figure 21. Lelia Benson Berkley, with her husband, Thomas Hogg, and their children, Flora Elizabeth, Lillian M., Anne Laura, James Simeon, and Olive.

4	James Gray	9-15-1940	
	married Karen La Valley 11-5-1960		
5	Cathy Gray	5-12-1961	
	married Charles Hoosier 11-5-1978		
6	Jill Marie Hoosier	5-2-1979	
6	Alisha Daron Hoosier	1-28-1981	
5	Martina Gray		
	married David Stallings 1-12-80		
6	David Richards Stallings	5-22-1980	
4	Brenda Gray	1-31-1942	
	married Larry M. Le Valley 3-11-1961	12-11-1939	
5	Trina Gail Le Valley	4-25-1971	
4	Yvonne Gray	4-4-1943	
	married Raymond Lee Muller	6-2-1934	
	Douglas Sterling Fleeman	1-15-1964	
	Tina Rosa Fleeman	2-8-1967	
4	Barbara Gray	8-19-1944	
	married Kenneth Ralph Justice 12-20-1961	12-16-1939	
5	Eva Mae Justice	1-6-1964	
5	Debra K. Justice	11-17-1967	
4	Lloyd Benson Gray	8-25-1945	
	married Barbara Gray 5-1-1964	5-10-1947	
5	Brian Gray	12-1-1965	
5	Kimberly Gray	7-6-1970	
4	Connie A. Gray	2-4-1947	
	married Jimmy Fugate Jr.	3-15-1952	
5	Vera E. Fugate	6-19-1969	
5	Jimmy Fugate III	5-12-1971	
5	Callie A. Fugate	8-4-1975	
5	Roxana Fugate	11-23-1978	
5	Drema A. Fugate	1-30-1982	
4	Shirley Gray	10-21-1950	12-21-1950
4	George Gray	1-16-1951	
4	Thomas Gray	4-3-1953	
4	Debbie Gray	6-4-1960	
5	Terry Gray	2-2-1981	
5	James E. Gray	5-28-1965	
5	William Gray	1-9-1967	
5	Tammy Gray	1-5-1969	
3	Edward James Hogg	1-7-1924	
3	Carl Hogg	9-10-1925	10-16-1944
3	Richard Lyle Hogg	12-18-1926	
2	James Hogg		
	remarried Clara Pickens Rogers	7-10-1902	6-3-1972
	no children		

2	Anne Laura Hogg	8-19-1903	1984
	married Arthur E. Martin 7-5-1921	12-24-1898	1-16-1984
3	Victor Arthur Martin	4-5-1921	
	married Pearl M. Haywood 11-12-1944	5-7-1923	7-14-1973
	remarried Alice Koenig Howard 6-21-1974		
4	Glen A. Martin	10-27-1946	
	married Lynn Balthosher 6-21-1974		
5	Lynn Martin		
2	Olive M. B. Hogg	4-23-1907	
	married Harold Carder 12-23-1933	2-29-1911	
3	Patricia Anne Carder	12-11-1934	
	married Charles Carney	5-26-1931	
4	William Allen Carney	10-31-1955	
	married Sharon Sue Thomas 10- -1977	8-9-1955	
5	William Joseph Carney	12-13-1977	
5	Joseph Allen Carney	7-7-1979	
5	James Dereck Carney	5-19-1980	
4	Robert Art Carney	10-31-1957	
4	Susan Patricia Carney	5-1-1960	5-1-1960
3	Thomas Harvey Hogg	3-24-1909	3-28-1909

Some of My Remembrances

by Mildred Speer Hargraves

Flora E. Hogg traveled by boat from Point Pleasant, West Virginia, to Cincinnati, Ohio. She went home with Uncle George and Aunt Mary Berkley to find work. She worked in a laundry and did housework for some elderly people. There she met Walter Speer who had migrated from Maryville, Tennessee, to Cincinnati, Ohio. They were married July 24, 1915. I came upon the scene March 20, 1916. We lived at Cincinnati until I was nine years old and then we moved to West Virginia and took over the homeplace of Lelia Berkley Hogg as she was unable to keep the place going by herself. Grandma was called upon by many folks when babies were born as she had a talent for taking care of sick folk. She traveled several times to Summers County when Uncle Tom Berkley needed someone to cook and help him while Aunt Rosa was not at home. Grandma always had her own chickens and turkeys and a cow. She always got the money for the calf when it was sold, and I had to

look after her chickens and save the egg money for her when she was gone.

As my dad didn't know too much about farming when he bought the farm, I remember one time when he bought blue-grass seed to reseed the pasture field for hay. Uncle Enos Thomas came along and told him he was broadcasting the seed at the wrong time of the moon, he said the moon was pointing up and the grass would come up and then when the hot weather came, it would burn up. He must have been right as that's what happened, so when Dad got ready to sow seed again, he asked Uncle Enos when was the right time to plant it. That stand was just right, and he had a good hay crop. Mom left home to work in town in the 1930s so that left me with more of the housework. When I got married in 1939, we moved Dad in with us. I always canned vegetables from the garden and pork when we butchered hogs. I decided to try my hand at kraut making so asked Grandma when was the best time to do it. I wrote her instructions down in my Ball canning book so I wouldn't forget it. Make kraut in light moon. Moon is light from time it's new until it's full.

During the depression we didn't have much money but never went hungry or cold. Dad got a job on the Works Progress Administration going from farm to farm spraying other folk's beans to kill the bean bugs. He went most of the time by walking. We also walked to school and church and never thought anything about doing it as everyone else did the same way. Grandma lived to be ninety-one years old, Dad lived to be eighty-nine years old and Mom lived to be eighty-seven years old, so they all three lived good, long lives. My husband, Hensley Hargraves, died in 1966 at the age of fifty-one. He was working for the Department of Natural Resources when he died. We had one son, James F. Hargraves, and he and his wife had one daughter, Tammy Lynn. She is married to Raymond Stewart but they do not have any children yet. They are both working and have plenty of time to have a family.

Evalina Florence Berkley Thomas

Aunt Eve lived down by the road just a short way from Grandmother Berkley's when we were there about 1907. Uncle Houston would not let me go there to play. He and Uncle Enos

Figure 22. Mary Margaret Berkley, *left,* and
Evalina Florence Berkley, *right.*

did not see eye to eye and he would take me by the coat collar and lead me home. When "Aunty" visited at the house, she left the children at home so I never knew them.

The last time I saw Aunt Eve was shortly before she died. I attended the Berkley reunion and went to her home for a short visit. One of my cousins was there, but I am not sure which one

it was. There were three or four in our group, and we had a wonderful visit. She was alert and sassy as a teenager.

When I asked "Aunty," who was already around ninety-three, how she got along out there in the country, especially in winter, she said, "I do just fine. Once and awhile I get just a bit dizzy when I go to feed the chickens and gather the eggs. If I am out very long, I stumble on things I do not see under foot. Otherwise, I am o.k. as long as the boys keep me plenty of wood and get the groceries for me."

Aunt Evalina was just a bit short of ninety-five years so getting a bit dizzy when she stayed on her feet too long could be considered perfectly normal. I am sorry not to know more about her life and her family.

1	Evalina Florence Berkley	8-24-1870	3-25-1965
	married Enos Thomas 1-14-1903	10-17-1860	7-15-1942
2	Harry Enos Thomas	3-5-1904	
	married Ollie Love 3-30-1933	12-6-1912	
3	Harvey Thomas	5-9-1933	
3	Everett Thomas	1-26-1935	
2	Howard Ross Thomas		-1987
	married Madeline Patterson		
3	Marilyn Thomas		
3	Keith Thomas		
	married		
4	Martha Elizabeth Thomas	7- -1907	
	married Herbert Ackroid		
3	Dianne Elain Thomas		
2	Howard Ross		
	remarried Mary Trout	9-18-1918	
	no children		
2	Harold Levi Thomas	9-25-1908	
	married Lucy Sayre 5- -29	12-27-1911	
3	Richard Thomas	12-13-1929	
	married several times		
	8 children		
3	Rosalee Thomas	8-24-1931	
	married Bob Satterfield		
	2 boys		
3	Delbert Thomas	1-30-1937	
	married		
	four children		
3	Charles Thomas	3-27-1940	
	married		
	five children		

Thomas Joseph Berkley Family (48)

On November 23, 1872, one of seven children, a son was born to Simeon and Elizabeth Foster Berkley and named Thomas Joseph. Simeon then lived at Letart in what is now West Virginia near the Ohio River about thirteen miles north of Point Pleasant. Thomas (48), Tom or T. J., as called by his family and friends, was strong and exceedingly fast with his hands. He worked on the farm where the farm methods were in the transition stage from the use of the old pioneer hand scythe and grain cradle to the "grain reaper" or better known then as the "dropper." It cut the grain and collected it into a bunch large enough for a bundle and dropped it on the ground. The bundle was tied by hand using a small hand full of the straw. This was picked up from the bundle, wrapped around it and the ends brought together, and twisted tight, and tucked under the band formed by the hand full of straw.

T. J. was the fastest bundle tier in the area. He could tie a bundle, toss it in the air, and tie another before the first one fell to the ground. (I, Earl, personally saw him do it.) He could cut more grass with a hand scythe and more grain with a hand cradle than anyone he could hire.

Tom was a champion square dancer and could jump the rope by moving his feet while his body appeared to stand still. T. J. finished grade school and took some work at a teacher's college or junior college.

Simeon and Elizabeth inherited, or purchased, a farm, in what is now Summers County, West Virginia, from Elizabeth's father, Andrew Foster. The farm was dissected by Stonelick Branch and was located between Keeney's Knob and Plumley Mountain. It is now designated by Earl's friends as Berkley's Mountain. Either Foster or the Rookstools from whom he purchased the land had cleared a small field and planted an orchard of apples, cherries, grapes, etc.

A branch of the Seneca Indian Trail, by way of the junction of the Greenbrier and New rivers, passed through the farm along the Stonelick Branch. It actually extended from Alabama to the Adirondacks (58).

The Stonelick Branch drained the water from three deer licks, one of which was a major watering spring for all wild animals in the area. It is still an important source of water for

farm animals. This area was a veritable botanical garden. It was covered with giant virgin timber. Some trees more than six feet in diameter and some with four sixteen-foot logs. One hemlock tree cut on the bank of Stonelick Branch supplied the frame for a ten-room house with double porches on both sides.

Around the many springs there was a heavy carpet of moss pierced with pink lady slippers, lily of the valley, and at least seven lovely orchids. There were wild azaleas, Mountain Laurel and the beautiful broad-leaf rhododendron. There were ferns of all sizes from the lacy maidenhair to the six-foot royal ferns. Before the snow was all gone, the white-flowered service-berry spotted the hillsides and the Johnny-jump-up violets peeped through the leaves. There were flowers of every color and shape all summer with the beautiful bell-shaped clusters of white bloom on the sourwood late in the summer. The honey from these flowers was a favorite of the pioneers who sought bee trees in late August and September.

There were four log cabins along the Seneca Trail on the farm. These were built by trappers and hunters. Three were small and were no doubt used for camps or occasional use. They personified the excellent hunting for the area. One was known as the Robison cabin. It had one room and no chimney. Another of the four was a sizable log house with a bedroom on the first floor and another one upstairs (48). It was built for a residence probably by the Rookstools who took up the land from government grant in 1854. They were friends of relatives of the Foster ancestors. There was a passable wagon road about two miles to the north of the Foster property, built by the Red Sulphur and Green Sulphur Springs Resort owners for stagecoach operation to transport the early visitors of the mineral springs. This road, known to this day as the Stage Coach Road, was a slight improvement of the old Buffalo Trace along which Lewis sent the first contingent of his army that went from Lewisburg to Point Pleasant to fight with Cornstalk and the Ohio Valley Indians in 1774. This road passed through a gap between the Hickory Ridge, elevation 4,276 feet and Sassafras Knob 4,270 feet. The elevation in the gap was about 3,700 feet. The Seneca Trail crossed the Buffalo Trace in the gap between the two high points (34). It continued from Stonelick Branch up over the Hickory Ridge and down into the gap, then on over Keeney's Knob (48).

Thomas Joseph, with his possessions, was transported from Letart to Stonelick farm by Simeon Berkley using his pack-train of horses. They traveled along the Buffalo Trace, up the Kanawha and New River valleys, and then the Seneca Trail over the Hickory Ridge. The distance was between 150 and 200 miles. The trip was made in the spring of 1892. Simeon stayed to help T. J. get settled in the log house by the Seneca Trail on the bench about 3,000 feet elevation. Thomas's half sister Margaret (Mag) came later to keep him company, and the both of them taught school in the area.

Thomas Joseph was a handsome lad, outgoing and very active. He was near six feet tall and in his prime weighed near 180 lbs. He had black, wavy hair and a red beard which he let grow from early frost in the fall until the warm days of spring. He usually let his mustache grow into a handlebar hank style (see figure 23). He had deep blue eyes that were friendly except

Figure 23. Thomas Joseph Berkley, son of Simeon

when he was crossed or challenged, then they turned gray and would make a gunslinger tremble if he was pushed. He was kind and gentle but determined and unafraid. Everyone was his friend until proven otherwise, and few ever pressed the point to disagree unless they were absolutely positive they were right and even then they were loath to be hasty. Not that he was dogmatic or obstinate; on the other hand, he would always listen to the other side and change his mind if he found he was wrong. No one tried to push him once it was obvious that he was in the right.

When Tom left the family home to journey to Berkley Mountain in Summers County, his father gave him a beautiful bay saddle horse. This was his major means of transportation over the Indian trails and their modifications into rough and rutty wagon roads. Old Sam, as the horse was known by the family, lived to be near twenty years old. He never understood what fences were intended for and died hanging on a ten-rail fence he failed to clear. It would have been no problem until he began to fail in the last year of his long life. It was on this handsome, spirited horse that T. J. came upon a party by the Green Sulphur Spring taking pictures. A beautiful girl, Rosa Bell Lusher (Figure 24), was standing by a young chap sitting on a big rock. When the photographer finished taking the picture, Tom said to the bright-eyed lass, "I would look better than he sitting on that rock." She replied, "Do you really think so?" He answered, "Let's try it next Sunday." She looked him over and said, "o.k." It was their first date, and her time was taken up by T. J. from then on until they separated in later life. The cause is not fully known, but Dad had a bad cough which was described as catarrh, but he must have known that it was tuberculosis or cancer; and whatever it was, it took his life in 1947 at the age of seventy-five.

Thomas Joseph Berkeley married Rosa Bell Lusher on May 25, 1895.

The wife of Thomas Joseph Berkley, Rosa Bell Lusher was from the Lushers that left Germany during the religious wars and settled in Ireland for approximately two hundred years before coming to America and the Lowerys that were sent to Ireland by Administrator Thomas Berkley III because they would not sign allegiance to the King of England after Scotland was defeated. See diagram on page 166. They set up housekeeping in

Figure 24. Rosa Bell Lusher at the age of about nineteen. This picture was taken the day T. J. met Rosa.

the old log house by the Seneca Trail on Stonelick Branch, a tributary of Hungart's Creek. They lived in the log house until 1898 when they built a Gin Lin house near a chalybeate spring on the ridge about five hundred yards from the log house. It was close to one of the log cabins.

They lived there until 1907 when they started to Illinois to join Alfred Berkley, a younger brother of Thomas. While in the area of Simeon's homeplace at Letart, Tom came down with an abscessed liver and barely escaped death. According to the doctor, if it had not been for the efficient nursing by Rosa, he never would have made it. She spent twenty-two days without laying down to sleep. She sat beside his bed at night with her hands on his body to recognize his every move and to aid him if needed. The only sleep she got in the twenty-two days were short naps when he slept.

Thomas and Rosa Berkley conceived thirteen children, three

of which were stillborn. Carroll died at five years old with diphtheria, the other nine lived to have homes of their own. Two of the children, Carroll and Courtney, were born in the log house. Ten were born in the Gin Lin house and one in the big house on the hill.

Figure 25. The T. J. and Rosa Berkley children soon after they returned to the mountain. *Standing, left to right,* Earl, Ernest, Courtney and Orus. *Seated,* Elizabeth, Murrel and Roy. Old Drive is on the extreme right.

Seven of the older children, together with the parents, were the work crew of the Berkleys in the home and on the farm when they started cutting the virgin timber.

Elizabeth and particularly Murrell was born just before the family left for Letart. Cora was born in November 1912, not long before the Berkleys moved to the new house on the hill. Simeon was born in 1917 in the new house when his mother was already forty-four years old.

For many years, there was little in excess of the daily needs, and presents were few and far between. In the early days, an orange and some candy together with new clothes were the usual for Christmas. Birthdays always brought a spanking, one lick for each year and one to grow on and a trip under the bed or the table. Mother Berkley always baked the cake the birthday child preferred, and there was recognition from all which took the place of gifts expected by most families.

Courtney, the beauty of the Berkley mountain, had more young men vying for her attention than birds in a cherry tree. The timber business, when the virgin timber was cut from the Berkley place, brought young men from far and near; and they all met at the Berkley place on the least provocation. One banjo player, Roy Wheeler, was handsome and determined. He and T. J. did not see eye to eye but that did not deter him. Finally, he talked Courtney into eloping. It was a rainy night, and he had two horses tethered in a thicket near the house, and he waited at a designated spot until Courtney got a break and could leave the house. They rode to the railroad station in the rain and traveled to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, where they were married on September 17, 1912. It was fortunate indeed that T. J. did not apprehend them before they got away. He was lower than a snake's belly in a swamp for sometime, but as usual, he accepted it and made the best of his fury without permanent damage. The little house was not adequate for newlyweds so they moved into a house on Uncle Pearl's place that was built for his brother-in-law, Frank Ballengee.

After Courtney moved out, Mother Berkley was left without help in the kitchen. She had a full-time, live-in maid, Mary Gwinn, but she would not cook. There were four boys before another girl came along. At this time, Rosa was becoming the medicine woman and mid-wife of Berkley's mountain. She was subject to call at all hours in the day or night. Among other things, she was an excellent cook and she called a conference and it was decided that Ernest should help his dad, but Orus and Earl must learn to cook. They were to alternate when

Mother Rosa was away on her nursing duties. Roy was to be the errand boy and general helper where needed. Orus was the big eater, and he loved to prepare special foods so Earl ducked out when possible.

Thomas Joseph retired from school teaching in 1903. He had the ability to discipline pioneer lads that were accustomed to being as free as the wild animals around their homes. It was in an area of virgin forest where there were no wagon roads at first and the settlers lived in log houses and traveled by horseback or on foot on the native trails. When T. J. moved by packtrain to the mountain place in 1892, there were four log cabins on the land along the old Indian (Seneca) Trail at springs where the deer and other animals came to drink. They had been built there by hunters and trappers, as there was little cleared land for farming.

When T. J. sold the virgin timber, he stopped teaching school and contracted to build a wagon road to the area and then contracted to cut and log the timber to a railroad built across the land. Later, he contracted to build additional roads and put in a sawmill to cut additional timber.

He continued to farm and at one time operated three farms on which he grew cattle, sheep and hogs, as well as poultry. He was available at all times to aid the school system; and when they needed representation, he answered their call and attended meetings in the local district, the county seat, and even the state capitol. He was a great visitor and had friends everywhere in the district and in adjacent counties. It was said by the neighbors that he had more influence for better schools than the governor of the state. A local representative had no chance of becoming elected without his support.

After T. J. recovered from his illness at Letart, the family returned to the Stonelick Farm. They had sold all their furniture except an heirloom or two stored with Granddad Lusher. Old Sam was left with Uncle Pearl on the farm. Dad Berkley rode Old Sam with the family watchdog and stock driver, Old Drive, to a sale in Green Sulphur. He bought a yoke of oxen, a single oxen, a four-wheeled road wagon, a two-wheeled cart, a lot of furniture and chickens, pigs, and three cows. He loaded the furniture on the wagon, the pigs and chickens in the cart and tied Old Sam to the cart. The steers were hooked to the wagon, the single one at the end of the

tongue, and the cows were turned loose behind Old Sam. Drive, the dog, was told to bring them.

Dad Berkley alone drove this train over the Chestnut Mountain arriving at home on Stonelick Branch at 4:30 a.m. A kerosene lantern to guide him, and Drive to bring the cows was his only help. Before the children were large enough to help him, he had trained the dog to bring any number of sheep or cattle where he led the way, on foot, horseback, or on a wagon.

Soon after returning to the Stonelick Farm the virgin timber was sold and logged. T. J. bought two additional yokes of oxen and an outlaw horse which he broke to work with Old Sam. After the timber sold was logged, Rufus Williams was employed to saw the balance of the timber. This portion was sold as lumber but enough was reserved to build a ten-room house on the Wildcat Flat. The family moved to the new home in early spring of 1913.

Ernest was by far the strongest member of the community for his age. When leveling a steam boiler to operate a planing mill, Ernest backed up under a wheel and said, "Block it up when I lift." He lifted one wheel at least three inches off the ground. The boiler probably weighed two tons. Ernest was the champion broad jumper in the area. He once beat the Olympic record for distance, but the conditions may have been to his favor.

Orus could calculate a difficult arithmetic problem in his head faster than the schoolteacher could do it on the blackboard. School work was not difficult enough for him to keep him out of mischief. There is just a possibility that Earl's allergies took too much of Mother Rosa's attention, and Orus suffered from neglect. A high-spirited child can be sidetracked by this factor.

The family remained in the new house on Berkley's Mountain with Ernest away at Granddad Lusher's during the winter of 1916, and Orus away to work in the mines during World War I. Earl decided to go to Alderson to school the fall of 1919. He boarded with a cousin of Rosa for awhile, but Roy and Elizabeth decided to go also. Cousins Gladys and Garland Dunbar were also in the Alderson school so the two families rented a little house in Palestine, and the Berkley and Dunbar youngsters camped there from Sunday evening until Friday evening, going home for the weekend. It wasn't long until the

Berkley family decided to move to Alderson. They purchased a small farm at Palestine where they lived until Cora was through school at the Junior College. They then moved back to Berkley Mountain. Soon after they returned to the mountain, a young lad arrived one day with a shotgun on his shoulder and a string of squirrels hooked on his belt. He lived with the Berkleys until he was a grown man.

It was difficult to pay the taxes and keep Simeon in school. Rosa did not like the isolation from her friends and friction grew into animosity and the two finally parted for the few years they had left. Their affection for each other was still apparent to the day T. J. was buried.

Elizabeth and Murrell both married while the family lived in Palestine. Cora graduated from the college and taught school for a number of years. She married and had four children.

Simeon had a very difficult time going to school in Talcott. He had to walk to Clayton at times to catch the bus and in cold weather stayed overnight with friends in Clayton. He later joined Earl in Washington, D.C., where he went to school and drove a bus for sometime before joining the telephone company.

The family, particularly the five brothers (figure 26), met regularly at the homeplace for a reunion. One of the rare occasions when all the family got together is shown in Figure 27.

Figure 26. The five sons of T. J. and Rosa Berkley: *left to right,* Ernest, a finishing carpenter; Orus, aide to the construction foreman of large buildings; Earl, scientist; Roy, tree surgeon; and Simeon, engineer.

World War I interfered with the training (schooling) of both Ernest and Orus. Orus went back to high school and college after he was twenty-one years old. He became a prominent schoolteacher which profession he abandoned for higher paying jobs in the building industry.

Figure 27. The T. J. Berkley family: *back, left to right,* Mother Rosa, Courtney, Ernest, Orus, Earl, Roy; *front, left to right,* Simeon, Cora, Murrell, Elizabeth and Thomas Joseph in 1919.

Earl Berkley (Figure 28) obtained a Ph.D. in science at Washington University in Saint Louis in 1933 and spent his career in industry except for twelve and a half years with the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. During World War II of this period, he worked for the War Department helping the navy with material. He was sent to Central America where he worked with the production of Manila hemp fiber for naval cordage. One year with the National Cotton Council, he worked closely with the chief lobbyist for cotton in the United States Congress.

While with the Anderson Clayton Company, he was director of their fiber research and testing of cotton fibers. He operated

Figure 28. Dr. Earl E. Berkley, son of Thomas Joseph, taken at his desk when with the Anderson Clayton Company, Houston, Texas.

thirty-two laboratories from Osaka, Japan, to São Paulo, Brazil. He made six trips to Europe; and on one of them, he traveled around the world lecturing in seventeen countries using three languages, English, French, and German. It was on this trip that he survived an airplane crash in Bombay, India. He also made a trip to Central and South America in 1957. Four of the laboratories were in Mexico. During this period, Earl was referred to as Mr. Cotton. When employed by the Deering Milliken Corporation, now Milliken Corporation, he moved to Spartanburg, South Carolina. He spent six and one-half years as a consultant for the cotton mills in that company, the second largest cotton manufacturing company in existence. He retired to a 2,000-acre cattle ranch.

Earl survived the plane crash in Bombay in 1953. When he arrived at customs they said his pictures of cotton fiber were forbidden in India. They sent for a specialist from the cotton

fiber laboratory who assured them that the pictures were not of girls' legs. No girl could have a leg that thin. This delayed Earl getting through customs. When he finally was cleared, he went to the BOAC counter and asked if a driver had arrived to pick him up. The clerk said, "Yes, he came, and we paged Dr. Berkley who showed up and the driver left with him." Earl said, "There has been a mistake. I am the Dr. Berkley he was supposed to meet." The BOAC agent spoke up, "Where do you wish to go? We will send you to the hotel." When Earl arrived at the hotel, the driver was walking the floor in agony. When Earl was announced by the BOAC driver, the Indian came running to apologize, because he had picked up the wrong Dr. Berkley. The one he picked up was on his way to Australia and had been sent to a hospital because he was in shock. The Indian driver was afraid he would be fired for making the mistake. Earl assured him that he would explain why he was late and intercede for him. When his boss understood and learned that Earl was O.K., he forgave the driver.

Another time when Earl was in Sweden, he was checking out at the airport when the customs agent asked, "Where did you find your passport?" Earl said, "I never lost it." The agent replied, "A Dr. Berkeley was here last evening searching for his passport."

There was a Dr. Robert C. Berkley, professor of Greek at West Virginia University, who acted as president twice when they had no chief executive in 1883 and again in 1885 (57). He agreed with the board of directors that women should not be registered as students because they were a bad influence on the men. What a change in the last 100 years! Really, he was right, but who wants to be free of that influence even if certain of the brightest students do have to flee for their freedom occasionally as a result of outright seduction on the part of the fair ones.

There are Berkley doctors, professors, and even ditch diggers both black and white throughout the United States. According to Taylor (50) she reports 1,158 telephones of Berkley families. There are Berkleys in all states except Hawaii. Only part of the Berkley residents that have telephones are listed. There are several in the southern West Virginia area not included in Taylor's list, so the total number of Berkleys is much

greater than the 1,158 telephones listed. There were 100 phones listed in California and 119 in Texas.

There are actually Berkleys in most, if not all, countries particularly in the former colonies. Who inspired the British to colonize lands in all continents and most of the free islands? Their Northmen blood brothers, who else?

While on a trip to England in 1955, Earl visited the Berkeley Castle; but the new owner was absent, and the keeper was deaf so he learned very little except for his visit to Saint Mary's, the family church. Many of the nobles and members of the families were interred there.

The Thomas Joseph and Rosa Lusher Berkley family including in-laws and stepchildren has exceeded 300 family members. The individuals are—family tree:

The T. J. Berkley Family (45)

Generation after Simeon		*Born*	*Died*
2	Courtney Mae Berkley	5-29-1897	
	Roy Patterson Wheeler	3-14-1892	1-24-1936
	married 9-17-1913		
3	Mildred Lucretia Wheeler	7-18-1914	3-07-1951
	John Robert Rogers		
	married 11-25-1938		
4	Carol Lee Rogers	11-15-1940	
	Robert Leon Smithson	5-14-1936	
	married 4-20-1957		
5	Diana Lynn Larkin	6-15-1958	
	Robert Eugene Baker	6-15-1957	
	married 7-18-1975		
6	Autumn Lyne Baker	5-13-1977	
5	Robert Leon Larkin	6-01-1959	
	Tammy Kay Wilhide	3-15-1961	
	married 4-6-79		
6	Amanda Kay Larkin	3-12-1980	
6	Angie Mae Larkin	8-08-1983	
5	Deborah Lucretia Larkin	3-24-1961	
6	Amber Rose Baxter Larkin	8-06-1982	
6	Philip Charles Baxter	7-13-1985	
4	Carol Lee Rogers		
	Charles E. Larkin	5-14-1938	
	remarried 11-18-1963		
5	Elizabeth Carol Larkin	5-22-1965	
5	Christina Mae Larkin	4-15-1968	

Generation after Simeon		*Born*	*Died*
4	Basil Edward Rogers	1-12-1943	
	Lucille Chraia		4-14-1985
	married 11-03-1962		
5	Selena Ann Rogers	10-20-1963	
5	Luci Renee Rogers	12-27-1965	
4	Roy Raymond Rogers	3-30-1946	
	Shirley Anne Richmond		
	married 7-14-1965		
5	Gregory Keith Rogers	4-24-1966	
5	Traci Lea Rogers	8-25-1969	
5	Mark Alan Rogers	1-05-1973	
3	Philip Mason Wheeler	4-19-1916	7-29-1977
	Clessie Marie Miller		
	married 11-19-1935		
4	Courtney Ann Wheeler	8-20-1936	
	Ernest Ross Burks		
	married 2-14-1955		
5	Philip Ross Burks	10-30-1958	
	Cindy Lambert		
	married 1979		
6	Kristeen Nicole Burks	3-27-1980	
6	Nathan Burks	3-22-1985	
5	Mark Alan Burks	3-09-1960	
	Deborah Jiniden		
	married 1977		
6	Chad Alan Burks	10-20-1977	
5	Kimberly Ann Burks	10-29-1962	
5	Deborah Dawn Burks	12-09-1965	
4	Courtney Ann Wheeler		
	Ronald Talkington		
	remarried 10-06-1978		
	no children		
4	Barbara Marie Wheeler	2-13-1939	
	Gordon O. Ballard		
	married 7-03-1956		
5	Leslie Renee Ballard	4-28-1957	
6	Brandon Michael Griffith	7-03-1977	
5	Michael Gordon Ballard	2-12-1959	
	Patsy Wilkinson		
	married 9-09-1977		
6	Summer Dawn Ballard	10-24-1978	
6	Autumn Marie Ballard	2-13-1981	
5	Kellie Marie Ballard	4-26-1962	
5	Bradford Dean Ballard	3-27-1969	
4	Linda Lou Wheeler	9-03-1943	
	Keith Chester Fore		
	married 10-20-1962		

	Linda Lou Wheeler		
	Donald Wolf		
	remarried 6-25-1976		
	step-children (3)		
3	Ruby Florence Wheeler	3-13-1919	
	John Emery Vines		
	married 3-12-1938		
4	Barbara Ellen Vines	3-11-1940	
	Clarence Williams Little III		
	married 10-12-1968		
4	Susan Lee Vines	10-04-1942	
	James Riley Nutter		
	married 1-27-1962		
5	James Mark Nutter	12-27-1966	
5	James Andrew Nutter	7-02-1968	
4	John Mason Vines	2-23-1946	
	Jo Ann Kruez Krewicz Pike		
	married 5-28-1976		
5	Regina Ann Vines	6-05-1970	
5	John Mason Vines	2-11-1977	
5	Joshua Emery Vines	9-24-1978	
3	Raymond Patterson Wheeler	1-03-1923	
	Ida Irene Jakocs		
	married 2-09-1952		
4	Teresa Ann Wheeler	8-28-1953	
	Adran O. White		
	married 1-28-1978		
5	Adran Grant White	9-10-1980	
5	Aaron Craig White	9-06-1981	
4	Diana May Wheeler	6-12-1955	
	Leon P. Miller		
	married 5-20-1977		
5	Jonathan Miller	6-18-1985	
4	Raymond Patterson		
	Wheeler, Jr.	4-11-1957	6-16-1974
4	Katherine Sue Wheeler	10-09-1959	
5	Joseph Boils		
5	Josh Boils	8-16-1985	
5	Jeremy Boils	8-16-1985	
4	Joseph Thomas Wheeler	7-08-1965	
3	Beulah Marie Wheeler	4-28-1925	
	Nathan Cone Shelton, Jr.		
	married 7-26-1946		
4	Nathan Patterson Shelton	7-14-1947	
	Janice Laverne Nelson		
	married 5-25-1968		
4	Victoria Lynn Shelton	10-06-1949	
	Donald L. Barish		
	married 5-31-1975		
5	Benjamin Joseph Barish	12-01-1979	

Generation after Simeon		*Born*	*Died*
5	Brian Thomas Barish	4-27-1982	
5	Donald Skotty Barish	9-22-1983	
4	Melanie Rose Shelton	9-30-1952	
4	Terence Alan Shelton	3-27-1956	
	Tena Marie Chapman		
	married 6-04-1975		
3	Ronald Andrew Wheeler	10-08-1927	
	Patsy Carolyn Duff		
	married 7-27-1956		
4	Carrie Lee Wheeler	4-13-1958	
	David W. Setser		
	married 8-29-1980		
4	Andrew Ronald Wheeler	12-23-1964	
4	Liesl Carol Wheeler	1-17-1966	
2	Ernest Alfred Berkley	7-14-1898	1985
	Agnes Dunlap		
	married 1935		
	Ernest had only step-children		
	Joel Carl Duff		
	Ola Marie Duff		
	Ernest Alfred Berkley		
	Bernice Christianson Willits		
	remarried 1-03-1939		
	John J. Willits (stepson)		
2	Orus Andrew Berkley	3-08-1900	1985
	Grace Smith	12-27-1907	1982
	married 1931		
3	Zernie Esco Berkley	6-02-1932	1979
3	Mary Zelta Berkley	9-23-1934	
	married		
4	Larry Wayne Tilley	12-22-1953	
	Pamula Pence		
	married		
4	Winston Mickey Tilley, Jr.	6-21-1956	
4	Cindy Lynn Tilley	6-13-1962	
3	Rosa Lee Berkley	6-26-1936	1986
	Robert Eugene Miller		
	married		
4	Arietta Ann Miller	7-24-1964	
	married		
4	Zernie Fielding Miller	7-28-1969	
4	Kellis Dean Miller	3-24-1978	
3	Orus Ashby Berkley	4-06-1941	
3	Vernon Dean Berkley	1-10-1945	
	Nancy		
	married		
4	Andrea Grace Berkley	12-16-1967	
4	Kathrina Louise Berkley	4-09-1969	

2	Earl Esco Berkley	7-09-1902	
	Dorothy May Megowen	3-21-1905	6-06-1973
	married 12-24-1931		
3	Richard Earl Berkley	11-03-1936	
	Anne Bond	7-25-1939	
	married 8-5-61		
4	Mary Elizabeth Berkley	12-13-1965	
4	Simeon Andrew Berkley	8-20-1968	
4	Susannah May Berkley	8-02-1973	
3	William Earl Berkley	11-14-1938	
	Patricia Rinehardt	10-19-1935	
	married		
4	Elizabeth Anne Berkley	8-03-1959	
	Steve Wallace		
	married 6-15-1982		
4	William Earl Berkley	7-27-1961	
4	Carol Louise Berkley	5-10-1964	
4	Earl Edwin Berkley	1-21-1968	
4	Thomas Joseph Berkley	6-15-1969	
3	Anne Louise Berkley	2-21-1940	
	David Manton	10-11-1944	
	married		
4	Christopher Allen Manton	12-01-1966	
4	Jonathan Andrew Manton	8-20-1969	
3	Caroline May Berkley	5-19-1945	
	James English Sullivan	3-02-1943	
	married		
4	Earl English Sullivan	7-24-1971	
4	Lissa Ann Sullivan	4-23-1974	
	Earl E. Berkley		
	Sally Barbara Huffman (Roberts)	7-05-1919	
	remarried 7-07-1974		
	Three step-children		
	David Elwin Roberts		
	John Lee Roberts		
	Barbara Kay Roberts		
2	Thomas Roy Berkley	10-12-1903	
	Lottie F. Bowden	4-07-1914	
	married		
3	Clara Arthenia Berkley	2-10-1938	
	Donald P. Weakley		
	married		
4	John Thomas Weakley	1-18-1960	
4	Philip Glen Weakley	7-12-1961	
4	Douglas Wayne Weakley	9-25-1963	
3	Christine E. Berkley	1-30-1943	
	Raymond Dayton Bobbot III		
	married		
4	Raymond Dayton Bobbot IV	10-30-1962	
	Christine E. Berkley		
	Kenneth Allardice, remarried		

Generation after Simeon		*Born*	*Died*
4	Derik Mathew Allardice	2-19-1971	
4	Daryl Glen Allardice	1-17-1972	
4	Laura Arthenia Allardice	9-23-1976	
	Christine E. Berkley		
	Raymond Dayton Bobbot III		
	remarried		
3	Alicia Jane Berkley		
	Daniel Neises		
	married		
4	Nicholas Christopher Neises	2-20-1977	
4	Erica Geanne Neises	6-08-1983	
2	Virginia Elizabeth Berkley	5-20-1905	
	Sidney Coleman Willis	6-03-1900	2-06-1960
	married 8-23-1921		
3	Helen Marie Willis	10-31-1923	
	Walter L. Batty	3-31-1920	
	married		
4	Patricia Marie Batty	1-17-	
	Carol Driebig		
	married		
5	Brian Matthew Driebig	12-02-1978	
5	Ray Andrew Driebig	4-09-1981	
3	Leona Ruth Willis	5-10-1925	
	Percy B. Halloran	2-16-1920	
	married		
4	Richard B. Halloran		
	Jo Ellen Taylor		
	married		
5	Lori Halloran	5-12-	
5	Jo Lyn Halloran	4-13-	
4	Jane Ellen Halloran		
	Ross Thompson		
	married		
5	Terrie Thompson		
5	Joel Ross Thompson		
3	Virginia Louise Willis	8-11-1927	
	Robert Range		
	married		
4	Barbara Ann Range	2-15-1950	
	George Moody		
	married 1966		
5	Sabra Ann Moody	10-15-	
5	Stephanie Dawn Moody	9-01-	
	Barbara Ann Range		
	William Kessel		
	remarried		

5	Justin Willis Kessel	9-01-1980
	Virginia Louise Willis	
	Wayne Douglas Sarver	6-17-1920
	remarried	
3	Lillian Elizabeth Willis	4-13-1929
	Charles E. Driebing	5-14-
	married	
4	Beverly Joyce Drebing	1-23-1952
	Scott H. King	
	married	
5	Micheal Harrison King	5-27-1981
4	Barbara Gail Drebing	9-23-1955
	Neil Koffman	
	married	
4	Charles Edward Drebing	5-01-1959
4	David Drebing	3-04-1963
3	Jean Willis	6-19-1930
	William Howard Shelton	5-29-1920
	married	
4	Rebecca Cheryl Shelton	
	Allen Baker	
	married	
5	Angela Jean Baker	
5	Lugh Allen Baker	
5	Howard Blake Baker	
4	David William Shelton	
	married	
5	Stacy Lyn Shelton	
3	Sidney Carroll Willis	6-01-1932
	Jean Gwinn	5-01-1938
	married	
4	Steven Jeffrey Willis	8-25-1959
	Amatha Dove	
	married 5-29-1982	
3	Harry Lee Willis	7-08-1936
	Phyllis Grey Honaker	8-14-1935
	married	
4	Pamela Jean Willis	4-12-
	Kenneth Greg Taylor	
	married	
5	Brent Allen Taylor	12-31-1979
4	Sandra Lee Willis	1-09-
	Robert Lawson	
	married	
4	Steven Wayne Willis	1-31-1966
2	Arletta Murrel Berkley	1-30-1907
	Samuel Walter Kincaid	9-05-1889
	married 1-30-1924	

Generation after Simeon		*Born*	*Died*
3	Walter Ralph Kincaid	5-01-1925	
	Tina Bell Kejaler	10-28-1923	
	married 4-1944		
4	William Ralph Kincaid, M.D.	5-14-1945	
	Jan		
	married		
5	Abigail Abby Kincaid	11-30-1979	
5	Seth Lucas Kincaid	6-28-1982	
	(Rhonda adopted)		
3	Richard Ray Kincaid	11-27-1926	
	Shirley Rae Holcomb	4-05-1934	6-28-1982
	married 5-1949		
4	Samuel Woodrow Kincaid	4-11-1950	
	Vickey Reed	4-30-1952	
	married 12-23-1972		
5	Samuel Woodrow Kincaid, Jr.	11-11-1973	
5	Richard Allen Kincaid	6-21-1975	
5	Christopher Wayne Kincaid	7-23-1979	
4	Richard Lee Kincaid	4-29-1952	
	Revera Lemons		
	married twice		
	Richard Lee Kincaid		
	Sharon Romans		
	remarried 9-03-1977		
4	Michael Ray Kincaid	11-28-1953	
	R. R. Kincaid		
	Evelyn Byers		
	remarried 8-1959		
4	Arletta Ruth Kincaid	3-16-1961	
	Van Reenen		
	married		
5	Steven Wayne Van Reenen	7-04-1982	
4	David Ray Kincaid	2-08-1972	
3	Ellen Margaret Kincaid	10-20-1928	
	Perry Herchel Grimmett		
	married		
4	Beverly Jo Grimmett	6-16-1946	
	John Franklin Cook		
	married		
5	John Franklin Cook, Jr.	8-18-1966	
5	Kevin Mark Cook	6-16-1968	
5	Christopher M. Cook	11-05-1975	
4	Shirley Reta Grimmett	10-30-1947	
	Charles Weatherholtz		
	married		
5	Charles Jason Weatherholtz	10-18-1970	

5	James Franklin Weatherholtz	4-05-1973	
	(Gregory Bryan Grimmett adopted)	7-24-1963	
3	Samuel Marion Kincaid	6-03-1931	
	Dorothy Mag Epling		
	married 12-1980		
	Arletta Murrel Berkley		
	Frank Boyd		
	remarried		
	Arletta Murrel Berkley		
	Fred Jefferies		
	remarried		
2	Cora Arthenia Berkley	11-02-1912	8-22-1944
	Hobert Richmond	1-06-1904	
	married		
3	Rodney Alvin Richmond	6-25-1933	
	Arlis Wood	5-15-1954	
	married		
4	Kenneth Richmond	11-09-1956	
4	Frankie Richmond	1-31-1960	
4	Patricia Richmond	3-18-1963	
3	Ruth Loretta Richmond	3-21-1935	
	Hobert Stafford	9-19-1924	
	married		
4	Mark Stafford	11-05-1957	
4	Timothy Stafford	1-28-1959	
4	DeAnn Stafford	9-08-1964	
3	Roberta Ann Richmond	11-02-1939	
	William Meador	5-10-1938	
	married		
4	Kathy Meador	1-24-1960	
4	Billy Meador	5-28-1962	
4	Gregory Meador	1-19-1966	
3	Thomas Edward Richmond	10-19-1941	
	Nancy Kessler	8-07-1945	
	married		
4	Jeffrey Wayne Richmond	12-11-1968	
4	Heather Richmond	9-09-1975	
2	Simeon Roe Berkley	9-03-1917	
	Helen Detweiler	5-06-1912	12-20-1967
	married		
3	Helen Joanne Berkley	4-18-1940	
	Thomas Edward Scarbro	6-15-1931	
	married		
4	Heather Dawn Scarbro	2-06-1972	
3	Sandra Joy Berkley	3-19-1942	
	Larry David Jones	10-13-1943	
	married		

Generation after Simeon		*Born*	*Died*
3	Simeon Thomas Berkley	7-08-1945	
	Allegra Daniels	2-14-1945	
	married		
4	Brian Thomas Berkley	11-08-1966	
4	Gwen Maria Berkley	12-15-1970	
3	Jeffrey Alan Berkley	1-08-1948	
	Glenda Sue Quisenberry	8-14-1949	
	married		
4	Jeffrey Lee Berkley	11-05-1975	
4	Andrew Alan Berkley	4-01-1978	
	Simeon Roe Berkley		
	Thelma Lois Hutsenpiller (Hoke)	8-18-1921	
	remarried	4-19-1969	
	Two stepchildren		
	Constance Jean Hoke	7-12-1946	
	Wayne Franklin Hoke	3-29-1948	

Richard obtained a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Edmonton, Canada. He is with the Environmental Protection Agency in Triangle Park, North Carolina.

Mary Elizabeth Berkley is a junior at the University of North Carolina.

Simeon Andrew Berkley is a senior at the Durham High School. He has won two gold medals in art production.

Susannah May Berkley is finishing the ninth grade.

William ("Bill") obtained a degree in Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M and taught animal surgery four years. He then returned to the Texas Medical School and obtained an M.D. He works in a hospital at Scottsdale, Arizona.

Elizabeth Anne Berkley married Steve Wallace.

William Earl Berkley is studying Mechanical Engineering.

Carol Louise Berkley will graduate from the University of California at Los Angeles in June 1986.

Earl Edwin Berkley is in high school.

Thomas Joseph Berkley is in grade school.

Anne Louise Manton, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, is a school teacher in Urbanna, Illinois.

Christopher Allen Manton is in a care center.

Jonathan Andrew Manton is a senior in high school in the talented class. He was chosen National Honor Student in 1986.

Caroline May Sullivan graduated from Center College and has taught there.

Earl English Sullivan is a junior in high school.

Lissa Ann Sullivan is in the ninth grade.

In the immediate area of Alderson, West Virginia, Ashby Berkley, son of Orus, owns and operates the Riverside Inn, a nationally known place of fine food and another inn in Lake Wales, Florida, near the Walt Disney World.

Carol Willis and his late brother Harry Willis, sons of Elizabeth Berkley and Sidney Willis, owned three Hardee's Restaurants and operated two Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants.

Pamela Willis Rogers now has a restaurant on Route 12 at the junction of the Alderson-Blue Sulphur road. She is an artist and a schoolteacher.

Pearl Orlando Berkley

Pearl (figure 29) lived with the T. J. Berkley family when he first came to Berkley Mountain. He got married when Earl was small, but they were pals; and as soon as he and Aunt Lilly got settled in the log house near the Mossy Spring, on the ridge above the Tempa School house, he took Earl home with him to stay all night. Uncle was always giving Earl and his brothers little trinkets and making toys for them. Uncle said that all went well, Earl was happy and went to bed and as usual fell asleep immediately. When he woke up and looked for the potty, he became frightened because of the strange surroundings. Uncle said Earl cried to go home; but when he found the necessary vessel and found that Uncle was there, he went back to sleep after eating some cookies and drinking a glass of milk.

Pearl spent some time working on a branch railroad that served the timber mills and coal mines in the West Virginia mountains. He was a brakeman or equivalent to that, so was on the passenger car as well as the freight ones. When the train carried the money for payday in the industries, a guard rode in the passenger car. This guard turned out to be Frank James, brother to the famous robber Jesse James. Uncle remembered that his blue eyes appeared to see right through you. He was friendly to the employees but made certain that they did not linger after finishing their assigned jobs.

Uncle Pearl worked for and exchanged work with T. J. so he

Figure 29. Pearl O. Berkley about the time he was married.

was a regular visitor and companion of the children. There were both tragic and comic incidents. On one occasion, Pearl and Charley Williams were peeling tanbark. They peeled enough to fill a boxcar. One day a tree lodged just short of a log on the ground. While trimming the tree of limbs, Williams stepped upon the log. His foot was under a limb on the felled tree. Pearl cut a limb off and the tree sank down onto the log catching Williams's foot. He yelled for help, and Pearl put his hand on the tree in order to jump over it to help Williams. The tree under his weight slipped farther crushing Williams's foot. Pearl lifted on the limb springing it enough to free Williams's foot.

Just a few days later, Pearl's foot was caught in the same

way. Williams said, "Pearl, do you want me to jump on that log?" There were words small boys were not permitted to use. Once Pearl's foot was freed, all was well except the sore foot.

When the American chestnut trees started dying of blight, the second growth timber was already twelve inches to twenty inches in diameter and promised to be a big loss. T. J. sold a carload of crossties to the C&O Railroad. Uncle Pearl, perhaps the champion with a broadax, was hired to assist the T. J. Berkley boys in getting these ties out and to the railroad. On the first day, Earl was sent with Uncle Pearl to score the logs in preparation for hewing. The process consisted of cutting the tree, trimming it, marking the line for hewing on each side of the log and then scoring, cutting each side of the log into the line so that it could be hewed with each side flat and leaving each crosstie the same thickness. The scoring was done by standing on the log and chopping the side being careful not to cut deeper than the scored line, but cutting deep enough so that the chips on the side would separate in hewing, in cutting the surface smooth with a broadax.

Uncle, being a proud hewer, was not beyond boasting at times. He said to Earl, while he was waiting for the first log to be scored, "If I had someone to score these logs as fast as I can hew them we would have forty ties by quitting time." Earl not only scored the logs, but he notched the next tree to be felled and trimmed it ready for Uncle to line it for scoring. He then scored it and proceeded to another tree. When suppertime came and both were tired enough to quit, there was another tree scored ready to be hewed. Uncle wiped his brow and looked up at another tree and said "I have had enough, let's quit." He looked around and asked, "How many have we finished?" Earl said, "The one you just hewed makes forty-three and there is one here scored and ready for you with four ties in it." Uncle said, "I am sorry your ability was misjudged, and from now on, I will keep my big mouth shut."

Later, Uncle was working on a sawmill and lost his index finger on his right hand.

When Uncle Pearl's family had typhoid fever, Orus went to his rescue and helped him nurse them through it. Uncle was short of money to pay a doctor. His doctor lived on a farm in the region of Elk Knob. He had a field of corn and no one to harvest it. Earl learned of this problem from Orus. He was sell-

ing Fuller brushes in the coalfield at the time. He took time off and rode Old Bess, one of T. J.'s outlaw purchases, to the doctor's farm and cut his corn.

When Earl returned to report to Uncle Pearl, he observed a lot of ripe tomatoes in the garden going to waste. Uncle said, "He could not do anything with them." Aunt Lilly and all the children except Evert were sick. Earl took a wheelbarrow and filled it with tomatoes and gathered glass jars from the picket fence and started canning tomatoes. Evert was small, but he helped keep wood in for the kitchen stove. Earl scalded the tomatoes at first and quartered them, cooked and canned them. Finally, he realized that he could not finish all of them so he just washed and quartered the tomatoes, cooked and canned them. When it started to get light the next morning, seventy-six half-gallon cans had been sealed. Later the next spring, Aunt Lilly praised Earl saying, "They enjoyed all the tomatoes and no one fussed about the peelings."

T. J. installed a sawmill by the Stonelick Branch at the county road. Uncle Pearl and Charley Williams each had a team of horses and were helping with the logging. One day, T. J. went to town using his team. When he returned that evening, Pearl told him that a big log was stuck in the branch where the log road crossed it just above the mill. They failed to move it across the branch using two teams. The next morning, before Pearl and Charley arrived, T. J. hitched his team to the log. He cut a long pole and pushed under the front end of the log and placed a rock under it to form a lever. He then folded the lines up and hung them on the hame of one of the horse's harness. He then put his weight on the end of the pole away from the log thus pushing up on the log. He called on the horses, and as they started, he threw his weight on the pole lever, which shook the log loose. The team was not large, but they were true pullers and knew how to work together. The log moved and they dug in, throwing gravel. They skidded a log that four horses had stalled on, all the way to the nearby mill, without being guided by the reins.

When Pearl and Charley arrived with their teams expecting to use three teams they were embarrassed. It was several days before they would talk about their failure. They neither had the experience T. J. had when he moved the virgin timber from the Wildcat Flat nor did they have the pulling teams.

The wonderful times spent at Uncle Pearl's would fill a book, but it would be a loss not to mention the last time Earl saw Uncle Pearl. It was at a reunion at Point Pleasant. Uncle had a bad knee and was walking with a cane. Earl asked if he could take his picture and he agreed. He got up from his chair; and just as Earl was ready to snap the picture, Uncle threw his cane to one side. The picture was snapped, and Earl asked why he threw his cane away. Uncle replied, "You won't see me leaning on a cane after all the good times we have had together" (see figure 30).

Figure 30. Pearl Orlando Berkley at Berkley Reunion just before he died, in his late eighties.

1 Pearl Orlando Berkley
married Lilly Ballengee
Myrtle
son
Edith Jane
Annie Lea
Robert Harvey

	Ira Luther		
	Everett Pearl		
2	Robert Harvey Berkley		
	married Linda Boone		
3	Orlando Berkley		
	married ——— Eggleston		
2	Ira Luther Berkley	1-14-1914	10-18-1963
	married Beatrice Alice Hogan 2-26-1940		
3	Margerite Jane Berkley		
	married Garry Swonerland		
3	Annie Bell Berkley		
	married David Hauck		
4	Dennis Randolph Hauck		
3	Linda Carol Berkley		
	remarried		
	Delores Marie Patterson (Miller)		
	remarried		
3	Richard Luther Berkley	1940	
	stepchildren: Charles Miller		
	Mary Miller		
	Michael Keith Miller		
2	Evert Pearl Berkley	4-21-1918	
	married Lorrine Nabors 7-13-1942		
	divorced 9-10-1946		

Alfred Berkley

Uncle Alf (figure 31) lived in Illinois. He was a farmer and rented corn and small grain acreage. Dad Berkley started to Illinois but turned back after an illness in the area of Letart. In 1924, Ernest went to Illinois; and he and Earl decided to go to Alaska to take up government land. Earl joined Ernest, and they worked for two brothers who farmed near Uncle Alfred's. Ernest owned a Ford touring car. One evening, they were invited to Uncle Alf's for dinner. Earl went over to Ernest's place, and while Ernest was getting a shower and dressing, Earl started the car. He drove it into a woven wire fence but got it stopped just in time to spare the fence. Ernest came out just as Earl got the car turned around. He let Earl drive it to Uncle's. When they went in Uncle said to Ernest, "How long has Earl been driving?" Ernest said, "Just since we left the house." Uncle replied, "He is a speedster already. I would be afraid to ride back to your place with him for fear he would try to fly the thing."

Figure 31. Alfred Berkley.

1	Alfred W. Berkley		
	married Christina Almyra Dodson		
	Eula Faye		
	Eunice May		
	Roy William		
	Richard Simeon		
2	Eula Faye Berkley	3-19-1903	7-05-1905
2	Eunice May Berkley	3-19-1903	
	married Harry Wahl 6-6-1925		
2	Roy William Berkley	8-09-1905	
	married Florence Lucille Brown 8-8-1926	11-16-1905	11-07-1977
3	Ann Marie Berkley	10-04-1937	
	married Gerold Morris 10-8-1955		
4	Kimberly Sue Morris	11-17-1957	
	married David Durwood Eaton		
5	Jason Morris Eaton		

5	Matthew David Eaton	
4	Christine Marie Morris	4-25-1960
4	Rebecca Ann Morris	1-26-1962
3	Susan Jane Berkley	9-27-1939
	married George Lantz 12-18-1965	
4	George Berkley Lantz	9-08-1968
2	Richard Simeon Berkley	9-03-1914
	married Evelyn Hill 7-2-1938	8-10-1914
3	Linda Rae Berkley	11-22-1942
	married David J. Dubbick 8-18-1962	
4	Steven John Dubbick	10-08-1963
4	Scott Erin Dubbick	9-02-1965
4	Mark Richard Dubbick	6-08-1968
	Linda Rae Berkley	
	remarried Rodney Beck 1-25-1982	

Harvey Z. Berkley

My first memory of Uncle Harve (figure 32) and Aunt Betty was when they visited Berkley's Mountain when I was just a toddler. They were sitting on the end of the porch of the little Gin Lin house, and I was playing with some small pumpkins. Uncle rolled one of the pumpkins along the porch. I toddled after it, and he rolled another one, and it caught my heel. I fell forward and mashed my nose on the floor. It bled and I was mad. I ran into the house and got a stick of stovewood and went back out on the porch. Aunt Betty had gone into the house in the meantime, but Uncle was still sitting on the porch with his back to me. I slipped up and hit him on the head with the stick of stovewood. The blood started running down the back of his head, and I was scared and ran and hid under the bed.

The last time I saw Uncle Harve we were reminiscing about earlier days, and Uncle asked if I remembered when he and Aunt Betty visited on the mountain? I told him about the pumpkin and how I hit him. He said, "You are right but I never told anyone how it happened. I told your mother that I stumped my toe and bumped my head against the porch post. You were too young to remember." Really, I never told anyone either because I would have gotten a spanking if Mother or Dad either had known.

I visited at Letart during my high school days. Uncle Harve was in the dairy business. He arranged for one of his helpers to pick me up in Point Pleasant at Aunt Mag's and take me out to

Figure 32. Harvey Z. Berkley.

the Berkley homeplace where he lived at the time. I stayed there and at Aunt Leal's several days. I helped Lawrence ("Dike") clean out an old fencerow.

It was during this visit that Olive and I became close friends. We had a grand time there and later when Olive visited Berkley's Mountain. Mother Berkley recognized the affection the two cousins had for each other and said if you two don't watch your step you will be rocking a cradle. Olive overheard her and from then on she was as shy as a fox in hunting season.

On one visit to the old Berkley home, Aunt Betty was ill. She was bedfast and our stay was short. The young crowd skated on the nearby creek. I had never skated on ice so it took a little while to get onto it. Finally, I was skating with abandon

until I stepped on a willow switch on the ice. That foot stopped and the other one appeared to go around, and I went up in the air and came down head first. I got a gash over one eye and a bruise on my hip. No one laughed as they remarked that they had the same experience but were not going as fast as I was. That checks because I seemed to always go faster than was safe.

1	Harvey Z. Berkley	10-24-1880	5-03-1962
	married Elizabeth C. Fowler	2-09-1884	2-09-1956
2	Ozah Berkley	10-25-1904	
	married Albert Rupert Rice	5-15-1902	10-09-1970
3	Albert Rupert Rice	6- -1924	8-10-1926
3	Beulah Fay Rice	3-10-1926	8-10-1926
3	Florence Rice	12-23-1927	
	James Robert Stoats	11-13-1922	
4	James Robert Stoats, Jr.	12-18-1957	
3	John Harvey Rice	2-08-1929	11-05-1945
3	Elpha Jane Rice	11-22-1931	
	married Talmage E. Stewart		
4	Libby June Stewart	7-26-1948	
4	Albert Edwin Stewart	9-12-1951	
	married		
5	Michell Lynn Stewart	12-11-1974	
4	Thomas Lee Stewart	9-07-1955	
4	Donna Marie Stewart	7-28-1954	
	married Charles Osborne	1-09-1949	
5	Charles Osborne Jr.	2-28-1974	
5	Jeffery Allen Osborne	12-20-1982	
4	Carl Allen Stewart	2-29-1964	
3	Leonn Rice	11-15-1933	
	Emil Earl Hart	2-28-1940	
4	Anna Hart	4-01-1970	
4	Emil Earl Hart Jr.	4-21-1972	
3	Margaret Lynn Rice	7-28-1935	
	married Herbert Gay Stewart	1-15-1928	
4	Barbara Sue Stewart	2-10-1954	
	married James Sanbourn	10-17-1958	
5	Joseph Gay Stewart	2-21-1974	
5	David Sanbourn	4-21-1975	
5	Lisa Sue Sanbourn	7-12-1975	
5	Matthew Sanbourn	7-19-1978	4-11-1979
5	Lora Ann Sanbourn	11-23-1980	
5	James Sanbourn	4-03-1982	
4	Herbert Gay Stewart Jr.	12-02-1957	
4	Ivory Hammond Stewart	8-13-1958	
5	Angela June Stewart	9-20-1977	
5	Bradley Allen Stewart	4-10-1982	

5	Chad Michael Stewart	9-18-1984	
4	John Stewart	12-21-1959	
2	Lawrence Fowler Berkley	5-25-1906	9-14-1974
	married Mildred Lough		
3	Geraldine Berkley	4- -1929	
3	Brooks Arlen Berkley	7-02-1930	
	married Charlotte Spanaugle	6-20-1952	
3	Atricia Dawn Berkley	7-10-1932	
	married Pete Stotts		
4	James Robert Stotts Jr.		
	married Sharlene Oldeker Marr	6-18-1957	
	8-10-1984		
	Stepchildren:		
5	Cynthia Marr Stotts	6-16-1978	
5	Daniel Marr Stotts	6-20-1979	
5	Sandra Marr Stotts	7-01-1981	
2	Lawrence Fowler Berkley		
	remarried Margaret Cullen Fry		
	11-6-1934		
3	Violet Louise Berkley	8-21-1935	
	married James M. Parks		
	remarried Charles Randolph		
3	John Lawrence Berkley	6-06-1938	
	married Ruth Ann Tanner 3-6-1964		
3	Virginia Aileen Berkley	9-14-1940	
	married George L. Freas 8-14-1960		
3	Ralph James Berkley	6-05-1948	
	married Deberon M. Isles 6-7-1980		
2	Goldie Berkley	5-10-1909	
	married Amzel E. Sayre 5-28-1928	10-16-1909	
3	Bonnie Sayre	11-20-1928	
	married Harry R. Stewart 3-26-1948	2-11-1919	
4	Rhonda Stewart	5-16-1956	
	married Brian Lucas	11- -1982	
4	Janie Stewart	2-03-1960	
	married Ryan Watson	2-27-1978	
5	H. Timothy Watson		
3	Beulah M. Sayer	1-06-1931	
	married Donald H. Smith 5-24-1947	11-16-1918	
4	Susan Lynn Smith	9-25-1948	
	married Terry Gibbs 2-24-1968		
5	Michelle Lee Gibbs	8-31-1970	
5	Daphne Lynn Gibbs	8-31-1970	
4	Karen Lee Smith		
	married E. D. Wikoff 6-8-1968		
5	Kenneth Wikoff	12-28-1970	
4	Karen Lee Smith		
	remarried Kenny Moore 7-1-1977		

5	Jarrod Moore	8-21-1978	
4	Karen Lee Smith		
	remarried Fred Ayers 7-4-1982		
4	Donald E. Smith	11-05-1952	
	married Karen Compton 4-6-1970		
5	Donald E. Smith Jr.	7-28-1970	
4	Donald E. Smith		
	remarried Janie Engle 10- -1975		
5	Chad Smith	8-12-1977	
4	Donald E. Smith		
	remarried Jackie Doyle 3- -1983		
3	Robert E. Sayre	1-10-1933	7-21-1981
	married Wilma Burns 8-11-1956	7-19-1936	
4	Sherry Lynn Sayre	7-25-1971	
3	Jo Ann Sayre	12-23-1934	
	married James Hacker 8-7-1977	2-15-1932	
	Robert E. Roush	7-21-1954	
	Sherla E. Williams	6-09-1964	
	Christine Roush		
	Robert E. Roush		
3	Betty Sayre		
	married Floyd Smith 9-9-1955		
2	Goldie Berkley		
	remarried West Rodgers 10-15-1948		
3	Michael L. Rodgers	12-16-1949	
	married Brenda Lawfurn 2-14-1977		
2	Goldie Berkley		
	remarried Billy Smith 4-1-1954		
2	Leola Lilly Margaret Berkley	4-10-1916	5- -1986
	married Robert Edward Roush 4-10-1933	1-08-1913	
	Orpha		
	Lena		
	Deryl		
	Bertha		
	Edwin		
	Kenneth		
	Darlene		
3	Orpha Roush	9-13-1933	
	married Lee O. Hussell 7-8-1949	4-03-1928	
4	Robert Lee Hussell	1-29-1950	
	married Darlene Shiflet 9-16-1957	5-13-1950	
	divorced		
	remarried Dalida Hurd 5-11-1985		
5	Heather R. Hussell	4-04-1969	
4	William Roger Hussell	12-01-1951	
	married Virginia Sue McDaniel	2-26-1953	

4	Sharon Lynn Hussell	9-12-1953
	married John Ray Love 9-21-1972	6-05-1952
5	Erika Dawn Love	5-13-1973
4	Sharon Lynn Hussell	
	remarried Gary Robert Rudolph	
	Stepchildren:	
	Jennifer Louise Rudolph	7-29-1969
	Kelley Renee Rudolph	11-24-1970
4	Carl Bruce Hussell	3-10-1956
	Brenda Woods married 2-21-1975	7-16-1955
5	Joseph Scott Hussell	7-17-1977
3	Lena Lilhia Yvonne Roush	11-30-1939
	married Marvin E. Bennett Jr.	
4	Marvin Bennett III	7-01-1957
4	Chery A. Bennett	8-02-1958
	married Jake Berry	
4	Timothy W. Bennett	2-17-1960
4	John W. Bennett	6-25-1962
4	Charles W. Bennett	10-04-1963
4	Rebecca Y. Bennett	7-10-1966
	married David Armstrong	
5	Denise Yvonne Bennett	1984
3	Lena Roush	
	remarried Ted L. Swartz	7-16-1978
3	Deryl E. Roush	6-25-1941
	remarried Lillie Endicott Roush 9-18-1982	5-05-1939
4	Debra G. Roush	8-03-1961
3	Bertha Elizabeth Roush	3-15-1943
	married William Lee Grier 8-24-	1-23-1947
4	Jeffrey Lee Roush	12-02-1972
	James William Roush	5-18-1977
3	Edwin Ray Roush	11-20-1944
	married Shirley Roush 12-1-1962	4-12-1947
4	Edwin Rae Roush Jr.	6-04-1963
	married Christie Scott 1982	
5	Megan Rae Roush	
4	Brian Keith Roush	8-24-1966
3	Kenneth Milton Roush	11-12-1952
	married Sharon Kay Rottgen 2-10-1973	7-08-1955
4	Dustin Miles Roush	9-29-1975
4	Jody Ryan Roush	6-25-1978
4	Jerry Wayne Roush	5-20-1979
3	Darlene G. Roush	3-06-1956
2	Clifford Berkley	
	married Haidie Frances Peters	
3	Edward Berkley	
3	Gary Lee Berkley	
3	Marshall Ray Berkley	

2	Harvey Edward Dale Berkley		
	married Cathern Stewart		
3	Deloras Berkley		
	remarried Dale		
3	James Dale Berkley		
2	Paul Lee Berkley	4-10-1926	3- -1976
	married Birthelene Vanmeter	4-22-1928	
3	Carolyn Berkley	10-11-1950	
	married Howard G. Sayre		
4	Dawn Lee Sayre	2-06-1976	
3	Joyce Lee Berkley	5-03-1953	
	married John Daniel Kupets		
4	John Casey Kupets	4-19-1982	
3	Rebecca Berkley	8-30-1957	
	married James Grueser		
4	Angela Lynn Colegrove	10-05-1975	
4	Randy Wayne Colegrove	7-23-1977	
4	Amanda Nicole Grueser	6-10-1983	
2	Lucy B. Berkley	11-21-1924	
	married Louis E. Rodgers	4-09-1924	
3	David E. Rodgers I	10-12-1942	
	married Jonda L.		
4	Sherry L. Rodgers	7-19-1962	
4	David E. Rodgers II	9-15-1963	
4	Tangela L. Rodgers	9-09-1964	
4	Terri M. Rodgers	8-12-1968	
3	Trenia A. Rodgers	1-06-1946	
	married Richard T. Drebel	8-25-1945	
4	Kimberly S. Diebel	5-15-1970	
3	Lewis H. Rodgers	11-16-1949	
	married Leanna	1-06-1951	
4	Todd L. Rodgers	11-30-1968	
4	Heather R. Rodgers	4-23-1974	
4	Jeffrey H. Rodgers	2-19-1979	
3	Harvey H. Rodgers	1-06-1952	
	married		
4	Amy C. Rodgers	4-04-1976	

Frederick H. Berkley

Frederick H. was named after the famous Lord Frederick Augustus of 1745-1810, the chemist that aided Doctor Jenner to develop the smallpox vaccine. Smallpox was the first disease of its kind to be banished from this planet. Uncle Fred was a big tease and often made the girls squall when he pinched them. Frederick Augustus would court the girls until they became pregnant. He would then go find another beauty

saying "they will never bind me in matrimony." One day he seduced a young beauty by the name of Mary Cole. When she realized that she was pregnant, she packed her bag and moved into the castle saying "Lay over, lover man, this baby is as much yours as it is mine and you will own it." She gave him two Lord Berkeleys and a field full of Berkeley descendants, some of which were world famous.

The first time I can remember Uncle Fred (figure 33) was soon after we moved to the Berkley homeplace about 1907. The family had assembled together for a dinner. Uncle was teasing Aunt Susie and she said for him to "quit or she would whip him." Uncle said, "The only time you can whip me is just after we go to bed." That fell flat on Earl until he saw a girl with different eyes.

My visits at Uncle Fred's were always pleasant. There was plenty to do and good food to eat.

Andrew ("Toby") Berkley came to Berkley's Mountain to hunt squirrels. He and Earl hunted all afternoon without

Figure 33. Frederick H. Berkley.

seeing a single squirrel. Finally, they met under a big hickory tree. They sat down to rest and talk about the usual family gossip. Soon a branch just out on the perifery of the lower part of the tree rustled and a squirrel reached out for a hickory nut. Earl jestured to Toby, and he shot the squirrel's head off. When it fell to the ground, another squirrel in the top of the tree started to chatter. There were three squirrels right over their heads.

1	Frederick H. Berkley (figure 33)	11-17-1883	1974
	married Susan Bland		
	Vina Catherine	10-17-1906	10-04-1974
	Donald Ephriam	2-24-1908	8-30-1971
	Rosa Virginia	3-13-1910	10-15-1958
	Andrew Eldridge	12-04-1912	7-16-1971
	George Frederick	4-08-1915	10-19-1948
	Laura Charlotte	2-13-1918	
	Mary Gertrude	5-07-1920	
	Joyce Lynn	11-26-1927	
2	Vina Catherine Berkley	10-17-1906	
	married Leroy Allen Sayer		
3	Leroy Allen Sayer Jr.	2-11-1934	
	married Joyce Marie Hillis 4-17-1954	2-12-1935	
4	Jeffrey Allen Sayer	12-02-1954	
	married Jamie Wilkens 9-29-1973	9-25-1953	
5	Tanya Elise Sayer	9-17-1975	
5	Jason Brian Sayer	1-11-1980	
4	Brian Edward Sayer	8-31-1958	
	married Adele Lerera Banchamp 6-27-1981	8-24-1959	
2	Donald Ephriam Berkley	2-24-1908	8-30-1971
	married Nora Ethemie Spears 12-7-1935	11-11-1917	
3	Donald Ervin Berkley	12-12-1936	
	married Evelyn Joyce Cook 2-14-1959		
4	Donna Joyce Berkley	11-24-1959	
4	Lonnie Brett Berkley	2-03-1963	
4	Scott Alan Berkley	10-06-1965	
3	Conrad Donovan Berkley	5-03-1938	
	married Mary Lee Woomer 10-1-1957		
4	Connie Sue Berkley	12-02-1958	
	married		
5	daughter		
5	Brandon Brady Berkley	2-09-1981	
4	Bonnie Lou Berkley	12-02-1958	
5	Tiffiny Camille Berkley	6-14-1978	
5	Conrad Donovan Berkley	8-11-1980	
5	Stephen Matthew Berkley	6-08-1982	
4	Jeffrey Scott Berkley	9-23-1963	
	married Lisa		

4	Christopher David Berkley	11-01-1969
3	Mary Charlott Berkley	12-24-1940
	married James Milton Bradbury	5-12-1938
	12-23-1962	
4	James Donald Bradbury	2-26-1966
4	Michael Wayne Bradbury	2-26-1970
4	Beth Ann Bradbury	5-17-1973
3	Dottie Lou Berkley	12-02-1942
	married David S. McCoy	12-15-1937
4	Susan Lynn McCoy	3-12-1965
4	Lorn Lee McCoy	9-08-1966
4	Jill Kathleen McCoy	10-06-1977
3	Sandra Sue Berkley	4-02-1944
	married Samuel Jesse Juniper	
	8-26-1960	
4	Samuel Jesse Juniper Jr.	10-14-1961
5	Brittany Noel	
4	Lana Marlene Juniper	11-09-1962
4	Todd Wayne Juniper	4-26-1964
4	Jerry Thomas Juniper	9-23-1966
4	Jennifer Sue Juniper	6-27-1970
3	Richard Lee Berkley	6-23-1947
	married Joy Ray Rife 1-30-1981	
4	Lee Ann	
3	Virginia Lynn Berkley	3-03-1949
	married Roger Lee Mayes 4-9-1966	2-05-1948
4	Donald Eugene Mayes	12-01-1967
4	Teresa Lynn Mayes	12-10-1971
4	Gregory Allen Mayes	10-14-1980
3	Johnny Ray Berkley	7-07-1950
	married Janette Rose Polcyn 2-12-1972	
4	Cassandra Aileen Berkley	7-16-1972
4	Nathan Donald Berkley	12-04-1973
4	Jerma Rae Berkley	10-17-1978
4	Joshua Garrett Berkley	
3	Roger Dale Berkley	10-31-1951
	married Judith Ann Sullins	
	divorced	
4	Eva Helen Casto Berkley	3-28-1975
4	Mark Anthony Berkley	12-30-1976
4	James Thomas Berkley	11-21-1979
4	Troy Lee Berkley	11-04-1981
3	Shelia Jean Berkley	11-17-1953
	married Robert Earl Whaley	8-01-1949
	11-21-1971	
4	Robert Aaron Whaley	6-19-1972
4	Amy Renee Whaley	6-20-1975
3	Phyllis Mae Berkley	10-08-1955
	married Robert Carr	

2	Rosa Virginia Berkley	3-13-1908	
	married Andy McKeever Sayre	10-16-1909	
3	Samuel Edward Sayre	11-30-1929	
	married Eleanor Maczagemba (deceased)		
4	Linda Sue	6-11-1950	
4	Debra	4-08-1953	
4	Charles Edward		
	Adopted:		
	Banelei		
	Jerimre Budsterbaum		
3	Gerald Donald Sayre	11-14-1931	
	married Mary Jane Lewis		
4	Adopted Laura Dawn	7-12-1972	
3	Harold Austin Sayre	1-08-1934	
	married Charlotte Walker		
4	Dallas Dwight Sayre		
3	Billie Herarra Sayre	4-28-1936	3-07-1938
3	Roy Arthur Sayre	10-05-1938	
	married Darlyne (deceased)	5-25-1937	11-27-1979
4	Jennifer Ellen Sayre	5-03-1958	
	married Orland Cremeans	9-19-1955	
5	Billy Arthur	9-03-1979	
5	Lisa Marie	8-29-1980	
5	Stephanie Ann	10-21-1981	
5	Joseph Michael	1-27-1984	
4	Ray Allen Sayre	10-25-1959	
	married Shari Davis	4-04-1961	
5	Lacey Ann	2-03-1984	
4	Cindy Faye Sayre	11-17-1961	
	married Brynn Sutphin	12-26-1960	
5	Tanya Lynn	2-03-1981	
5	Brynn Keith Jr.	4-08-1983	
4	June Renee Sayre	11-02-1963	
3	Roscoe Ray Sayre	1-03-1941	
	married and divorced		
4	three children		
3	Janice Marie Sayre	9-09-1943	
	married Gerald John Hebert		
4	Dean Adam Hebert	2-12-1968	
	married Angil Leslie	7-18-1971	
3	Jeffery Lynn Sayre		
	married Ann Lee		
4	Jeffrey Lynn Sayre	5-15-1970	
3	Glen Allen Sayre	7-03-1953	
2	George Frederick Berkley	4-18-1915	10-21-1948
	married Julia Ellen Cross 1942		
3	Roxanne Delores Berkley	10-24-1942	
3	Catherine Lynne Berkley	7-08-1947	
3	George Dwayne Berkley	8-30-1948	

Figure 34. Andrew ("Toby") and Okala Berkley in their heyday.

2	Roxanne D. Berkley	10-12-1957
	married James Cooper	
3	Jimmie Lynne Cooper	10-05-1958
	married John Ross 2-13-1977	
4	Alicia Dawn Ross	10-31-1978
3	Frederick Allen Cooper	6-21-1960
	married Nancy Cantrell 3-14-1982	
3	Vicky Ann Cooper	2-07-1964
	married Harold Lee Dorsey 7-2-1983	
4	Tiffiney Lee Dorsey	2-19-1985
3	Carl Matthew Cooper	3-13-1965
3	Delorse Ellen Cooper	1-02-1967
2	Andrew Eldridge Berkley (figure 34)	12-04-1913
	married Effie Okala Rainey 9-13-1930	2-02-1914
3	Alice Suzanne Berkley	7-21-1931
	married Guy O. Segler 4-30-1955	10-13-1932
4	Gregory Allen Sigler	4-08-1954
	married Karen Jean Crop 7-22-1972	
4	Cheryl Ann Sigler	4-08-1961
	married ——— Hoffer 3-10-1978	

5	Sarah Danelle Hoffer	10-26-1979
	Cheryl Ann Sigler	
	remarried ——— Griffen 6-26-1981	
5	Jesse Edmond Griffin	12-09-1983
3	Robert Waugh Berkley	7-16-1932
	married Frances Wyletta McClure	12-30-1930
	12-30-1950	
4	Debra Ann Berkley	3-09-1955
4	Robert David Berkley	9-33-1959
4	Robin Elaine Berkley	4-03-1961
4	Debra Lynn Berkley	9-17-1962
4	Sonja Lee Berkley	9-21-1967
3	Bethlehem Pearl Berkley	2-02-1934
	married William Ernest Clark	7-14-1929
	10-7-1950	
4	William Bruce Clark	1-16-1951
3	Gertrude Jeanette Berkley	6-28-1935
	married Marvin Wickline Sr.	6-11-1934
	7-28-1955	
4	Marvin Lee Wickline Jr.	2-20-1956
	married Marsha Cox 2-27-1974	
5	Melissa Dawn Wickline	3-23-1977
5	Matthew Wickline	6-14-1983
5	Michelle Wickline	6-14-1983
4	Forest Andrew Wickline	9-01-1958
	married Terry Echenans 12-22-1977	
4	Tamera Lynn Wickline	5-19-1960
	married Michael Ross 11-16-1979	
4	David Ray Wickline	5-19-1971
3	Andrew Eldridge Berkley	4-14-1937
	married Frances Erie Reed 1961	1-14-1941
4	Andrew Eldridge Berkley III	4-14-1962
4	Timothy Sharon Berkley	7-12-1964
4	Douglas Edward Berkley	10-21-1967
4	William Homer Berkley	1-06-1970
3	William Hamilton Lee Berkley	12-13-1938
	married Lois Jane Schimnel 7-3-1960	10-30-1942
4	Pamela Rune Berkley	6-27-1962
3	Chester Ray Berkley	9-15-1940
	married Linda Lee Hayes	10-10-1941
4	Kathleen Dawn Berkley	1-02-1962
	married Michael Hardin 6-18-1983	
4	Jennifer Holly Berkley	7-10-1964
	married Donald Allen Norman	
	2-12-1983	
4	Julie Rayette Berkley	4-10-1969
3	James M. Berkley	5-20-1943
	married Sharon Justice 3-28-1960	12-04-1945

4	Natalie Kay Berkley	5-18-1962	
	married Ron Miller 6-10-1981		
5	Jameca Kay Berkley	3-03-1981	
5	Ronald Clinton Berkley	4-17-1982	
4	Eslenonne Todell Berkley	3-07-1964	
3	Adelta Amala Berkley	11-14-1945	
	married Danny Snyder		
4	Bret Lee Snyder	11-04-1964	
4	Kelly Dare Snyder	12-29-1965	
3	Adelta Berkley	11-14-1945	
	remarried Darrell Gene Herd 4-10-1976	7-03-1939	
	Stepchildren:		
	Delida Christine Herd		
	Michelle Roland Herd		
	Claudine Nicholi Herd		
3	Vicki Okalla Berkley	12-22-1953	
	married Michael Smith 10-17-1970	4-30-1952	
4	Nikki Ann Smith	7-09-1971	
4	Michele Ranee Smith	10-07-1973	
2	Laura Charlotte Berkley	2-13-1918	
	married Wesley L. Sayre 6-18-1938	8-24-1914	
3	Orren Wesley Sayre	10-05-1938	
	married Nancy Jane Andes 9-13-1968		
3	Warren Luther Sayre	10-05-1938	
	married Carolyn Jane Williams 8-1-1955		
4	Glen David Sayre	4-05-1956	
	married Tammy Walker		
5	Shalon Carolyn Sayre	8-12-1977	
3	Warren Sayre		
	remarried Barbara Ann Cummins 7-29-1964		
4	Malissa Ann Sayre	6-06-1971	
3	Leslie Berkley Sayre	11-28-1944	3-03-1968
	married Paula Kay Krause 4-15-1966	11-24-1946	
4	Anthony Ryan Sayre	8-05-1967	
3	Keith Alan Sayre	4-12-1954	
	married Margaret Ann Lucas 2-15-1975		
	Keith Sayre		
	remarried Kimberly Sue Hoffman 3-19-1984		
4	Wesley Luther Sayre II	10-01-1984	
2	Mary Gertrude Berkley	5-07-1920	
	married Oscar Grimm		
3	Oscar Ray Grimm		
3	Gordon Lee Grimm		

3	Linda Sue Grimm	
	married John Kotex	
	remarried Conrad Reh	
2	Joyce Lynn Berkley	11-26-1927
	married Coleman Burke Sheets 4-6-1947	2-10-1927
3	Larry Coleman Sheets	4-08-1948
	married Mary Jane Norris 10-12-1973	6-04-1940
4	Amber Kim Sheets	6-26-1977
	adopted 1-30-1978	
3	Michael Kennin Sheets	5-04-1954
	married Holly Deane Roush 2-2-1974	
	divorced 1983	
3	Lisa Kathleen Sheets	2-09-1961
	married Danial John Miloserrick 5-22-1982	1-11-1958

The Berkley Reunion

In 1930, the Simeon Berkley family (figure 35) gathered under the "old hickory tree" near the house at Letart, West Virginia, for a visit. This was the first reunion for the entire family. At this time, Earl was in graduate school in Washington University, Saint Louis, Missouri. Grandmother Elizabeth Foster Berkley was still living, and it was at her request that the family meet, and Thomas Joseph notified all to come. There is no record of how many were present, but they resolved to make the reunion an annual affair.

This reunion has been celebrated every year since. For some years, it was held alternately near Point Pleasant and on Berkley's Mountain in Summers County or nearby. It was at Sandstone Park one year and at Pence Springs in 1967.

It consists of a picnic dinner on a Saturday evening followed by music and dancing but most of all visiting until midnight or later. On the following Sunday, a noon day feast with more goodies than the president's inaugural ball followed by an auction of items given by members to pay rent on the meeting place and other expenses.

The last time, it was held at the T. J. Berkley home, seventy-nine people slept in the house and eighty-seven ate breakfast there the next morning.

On occasions, costumes are worn (figure 36), celebrating the days when the grandchildren were growing up and starting families.

Figure 35. Children of Simeon and Elizabeth Foster Berkley at the first Berkley reunion in 1930. *Front row, left to right,* Grandmother Elizabeth, Evalina, Lelia; *back row,* Thomas, Pearl, Harvey, and Frederick. Alfred was absent.

Figure 36. Edith Berkley, Lucy Rogers, Osa Rice, Leola Roush, Goldia Smith, Florence Rice and Flo Spears wearing costumes of the teens or early twenties.

On August 3 and 4, 1985, the Berkley family gathered at the 4-H camp near Point Pleasant for their fifty-fifth reunion. There were approximately two hundred people present. There were games on Saturday afternoon for the youngsters, and the oldsters visited and prepared an evening meal. After dinner, musicians played, and all that were inspired danced until the late hours.

On Sunday, the fourth, a lush meal was served as a potluck, all-contributing affair. After the lunch, an auction sale was held and $835 was added to the treasury. Courtney Berkley Wheeler won the prize for the eldest woman member, and Earl Berkley won the prize for the oldest Berkley man.

During this meeting, Earl showed his manuscript of the Simeon Berkley family and requested corrections and additions. Members of each of Simeon's family promised to write up a story of their parents. No one was present from Pearl and Alfred's families.

The amazing thing is that the Berkleys still have annual reunions, where as many as two hundred or more relatives gather with their families. In addition to this reunion, the T. J. Berkley family gathers on the first Saturday after the Fourth of July in

Figure 37. Thirty-third annual Berkley reunion, August 18, 1963,
at the McClintic Wildlife Park, Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

Alderson to feast and visit. This gathering is much smaller but more intimate.

It is obvious from the pictures taken at reunions that the once noble barons of Britain have settled into America as citizens. Many of them, however, have found a place in universities as scientists, medicine, engineers, languages, philosophy, law and just plain farmers.

There are towns, Berkeley Springs, and the University of California at Berkeley near San Francisco and many cities have streets named for the Berkleys.

Then and Now—What Next?

It is relatively easy to copy the written page or even mock the remarks of others, but we have a complex problem emanating from a colossal change in our society. There are two sayings that challenge us:

(1) All natural life cyles.

(2) The most consistent law in nature is the law of change.

The future is muddled with laws and regulations, customs, etc., that society has left us, which were useful under earlier conditions. Just ahead, imminent in some societies and farther but certain in others, there is indicated wide deviations from our acceptable relationships between the different sexes. When the Bible was written, society was ruled by men with women subordinate and polygamy was common. There were cultures, the Celts being one, in which women were leaders and marriage was based on the availability of both genders. When it was unbalanced, i.e., more women than men, the women had the right to have a child out of wedlock with respectability. There have been other cases after devastating wars when unmatched girls had aid from their parents and friends to find free access to men who were passing by or could be interested in giving an unattached woman a child.

We are now in a different culture when most women will be expected to aid the family by earning a salary. This requires equal education and opportunity. In seeking this condition, the woman may find her employment at a distance from her lover. The bonds of matrimony will be stretched and what is accepted today will be either in error or new concepts will have to be considered.

Just now it is unlawful for a man to love and care for more than one woman. There are more females in most if not all biological species and it is certainly true of people. It has been accepted by many cults and societies that a man can have more

than one wife, but he must demonstrate that he can support them. In India when I was there, the limit was four wives.

At present, there is an indication from the number of divorces that perhaps women could develop a society where she is free to enjoy sex with the proviso that each man that gives her a child is responsible for his share of its maintenance and education. At present, he may be assessed a token penalty which would not even maintain a dog for his full life.

This change, along with the ungodly mess we now have of broken families, will require a change in child care and education. We all know that children must be disciplined. *There is no such thing as love without discipline.* We all know from experience that rules and regulations have no lasting meaning to a bright child unless he or she knows the consequences of his/her actions. This comes only by discipline. Without it, experimentation leads the youth to disaster and the country to destruction.

It would take more experience than I have consumed to know exactly what is the best way to train and educate young children that are free to experiment. We all know that sex is a God-given pleasure as well as a method of reproduction. Watch two stallions, bulls or any wildlife destroy each other in their struggle to serve their female gender. It is also known that the male develops a pressure that causes discomfort, pain and stress if the semen is not ejected. This together with the facts that the female cannot resist the male in times of heat and in the case of a young girl the touch of a man's hands. If she does not know that she should prevent all males from caressing her body she will be in danger if alone with a boyfriend. If he is allowed to continue caressing her for long she will yield, and the sex act is forever.

First, we must provide training and teach discipline to all children. This was a known fact in the era of the feudal system when every human being must obey orders or submit to defeat. It is said that a young child of a feudal lord was observed sliding down a drain pipe. His mother spoke without raising her voice, "Richard," and he slid back up to his room. Under our present way of life this is an impossible achievement. It is not all caused by the change of women entering into the work force. Children were robbed of their needed discipline and feeling of being a member of the family team by the new science associated with the electrical gadgets. They no longer have the family chores

and requirements for a certain part of the daily earning as well as comfortable living. It wasn't difficult to avoid sex appeal when you had chores to do, and there was very little time to play together. A teenage boy had more than the necessary education to think about, in order to become successful in life. If he cannot relieve his urge for sex without breaking any rules of discipline, God pity the girls. They in turn do not have the protection they experienced in pioneer days when they were chaperoned. There is no penalty great enough to stop the normal urge for sex unless there is a strong discipline that prevents it. A busy schedule, a sense of responsibility and a knowledge of the penalty is a must. Too much time, too much freedom, better nourishment and little or no penalty simply encourages promiscuousness and, as a result, much illegitimacy.

One possibility is to teach child care and discipline within the school system; create units to care for infants through kindergarten age in all urban communities. Recreation for out of school units and training out of school of older children in useful traits and skills that would come in handy in case of major disasters.

Another would be to create rules that would force all males to support their children, those in or out of wedlock, up to eighteen years in school, etc. Except for a girl that has become a prostitute, the father could be named.

What is evident is that girls will yield to boys so long as there is no protection for the girls. How can you protect her with idle, undisciplined males on every street in town?

If a woman could have her child without dishonor and could place it in a care center, the men would quickly get tired of cooking their own meals, sleeping by themselves, and taking the rebuff on the dance floor. We males enjoy the homey atmosphere and association with our children, but we most certainly do not cherish the facts that there is no protection for these children on the streets and not even in school.

If you want to see your country go to the minors, as it were, and another culture take our place, you are going in the right direction. In the early days of the written language, there was discipline in strong countries, and when it relaxed, another power pushed to the top. In Italy during the period of greatest expansion and power, the people started having skits and plays in the nude except for a face mask (47). Male erection was so

popular that furniture was built displaying it (47). If you read at all, you know what happened to Rome. The wife of the emperor once announced a contest with a prostitute and won the prize for pleasuring more men in a given time. How long will it take us to be so stupid?

There is positive proof that we must stop coddling habitual criminals. Repeated rapists should be castrated, not just rebuked. All prisoners, regardless of the crime, should be required to earn their keep; and in so doing, learn a means of livelihood so that when he or she is released they can care for themselves without breaking the law. This is not just to save tax money but to build character.

The labor unions have lifted the technicians from surfdom to good living citizenship. They are now faced with competing with hungry workers like they once were. If they are true Americans, and I am certain they are, they will meet this competition by producing better products and new ones. If not, our country will pay their debt with subordination to weaker competition. Don't throw the union out as is now signaled. Just push them to face their debt to society and all will be well.

There is one signal that is evident, and it has a lot to do with the increased divorce rate. If a girl submits to a sex act before she is married, it is recognized by her husband, and he takes it as a privilege to enjoy his sex life where he finds it. For this reason, all girls who are forced or seduced into sex acts prior to marriage, should make them be put on record. A man will marry a widow without hestitation, and he would forgive a girl if it was not her fault.

The Indians

When our forefathers arrived in America, this bountiful land was inhabited by the Indians. They were a strong, intelligent people, physically about a foot taller than the Europeans. Our ancestors did not offer to purchase the land from the Indians which was not legally recorded; they took it by deceiving them or by force.

Many Americans have descended from the native Indians and are proud of their stamina and ingenuity. According to Thomas L. McKinney and James Hall (64), the American Indians could have added much more to our civilization than we have accepted. They have persevered in keeping their unique culture active as it was of much importance to them.

The Indians are important to America. We need to be more concerned about their welfare. They need better schools and a greater appreciation shown for their art and talents. Their language could be essential in our efforts to curb communism in Cuba and Central America.

Unfortunately, many American people have not worked in other continents and are unaware of world powers and political pressures.

If we are to progress in our efforts for personal freedom and advance to a newer and better nation, we must use every opportunity to get all our people to unite and stand together in loyalty to the beliefs our United States government was founded on. We need to love and help one another with this common goal in mind. At the same time, we should close any opening for selfish, power-hungry individuals and nations to exploit and destroy all that we have achieved in our growth as a nation.

Summary

In summary, we as Americans have serious questions to ponder. Those of us who are of British descent can look back to the example of our early forefathers. Britain was a major amalgamation of seven different cultures, and they put together the best of each of them and rose far above their ancestors. America is a colossal amalgamation including essentially every culture on the globe, and like Britain, a residue of the people we found here. They, like the Celts, refuse to give up all of their culture. It is true occasional families fight each other, but we cannot fight any country that is not family. Every shot we fire and every bomb we drop hits family.

During World War II, Earl was assigned to Naval Research. The laboratory was in a village in Maryland. Gasoline was rationed and speed limits were thirty-five miles maximum so he moved from Virginia to the village in Maryland where the lab was located. It was immediately obvious that essentially all the residents there were German refugees coming to America to avoid the horrors of the Nazis. Many of them could not speak good English and some spoke no English. They were forbidden to leave the village without an official escort or someone with whom they worked. This was intended to protect them as well as America.

Earl and Dot organized a dramatic club as there was no theater in the area. They put on a play about every month. These people were very resentful at first saying we were worse than the Nazis, but they soon realized why they were so treated and went to work for their new home. Earl was working closely with the security people and once they were aware of the needs of the immigrants, they did what they could to make their village an agreeable place to live. Two spies were caught in the area. One a barber of American training and not of the Germans. The other one was a German who came with

considerable wealth or Nazi aid. His fellow countrymen did not support him when he was finally recognized.

Looking back, we in America have received peoples from other cultures but we still have not fully united them. There are numerous pockets of more or less foreigners in our midst. The Normans suddenly became British because Normandy was for a long time part of Britain, and the Northmen people, Vikings and Normans, were after all interrelated. The Saxons, Angli, Northmen families were all related to the Normans, a large portion of their relatives having come from the North. William the Conqueror claimed descent from the Saxon king by way of Gunner who married a Viking.

Not having library facilities sufficient to trace family names, Earl resorted to a study of the Vikings (12, 14). They were scorned by the Anglo-Saxon British as being roughnecks, outlaws or marauders. Recent studies place them in an entirely different class. It is true they had many kings, each with a clan, and they fought each other as well as raiding other countries. Their success shows that they had discipline, leadership and character. What is amazing for people of the North Country is that they were expert farmers, particularly good livestock breeders. Their farm plans were superior to those of England.

The biggest surprise was that they were international traders. They were a part of international trade with a major port at Birka on the Swedish Coast or on an Inlet. Their businessmen became rich trading in silver, gold, timber, livestock and many industrial items. As a trading post, Birka was superior to many in the British Isles and even Europe (24).

Eadnoth's son, Harding, who spent time in Norway, regardless of whether he married the Norwegian king's daughter or not, could have earned family wealth trading at Birka. This connection could have aided his son, Robert FitzHarding, in amassing enough wealth to put a king in power. He used his wealth and prestige to help King Henry II gain the throne of England.

This situation requires a bit of careful study. Robert FitzHarding was a businessman, not a politician. He suddenly became a feudal baron backed by the ruling king. He had received an additional estate including a castle. But don't forget he had a son, and this son chose the daughter of the evicted

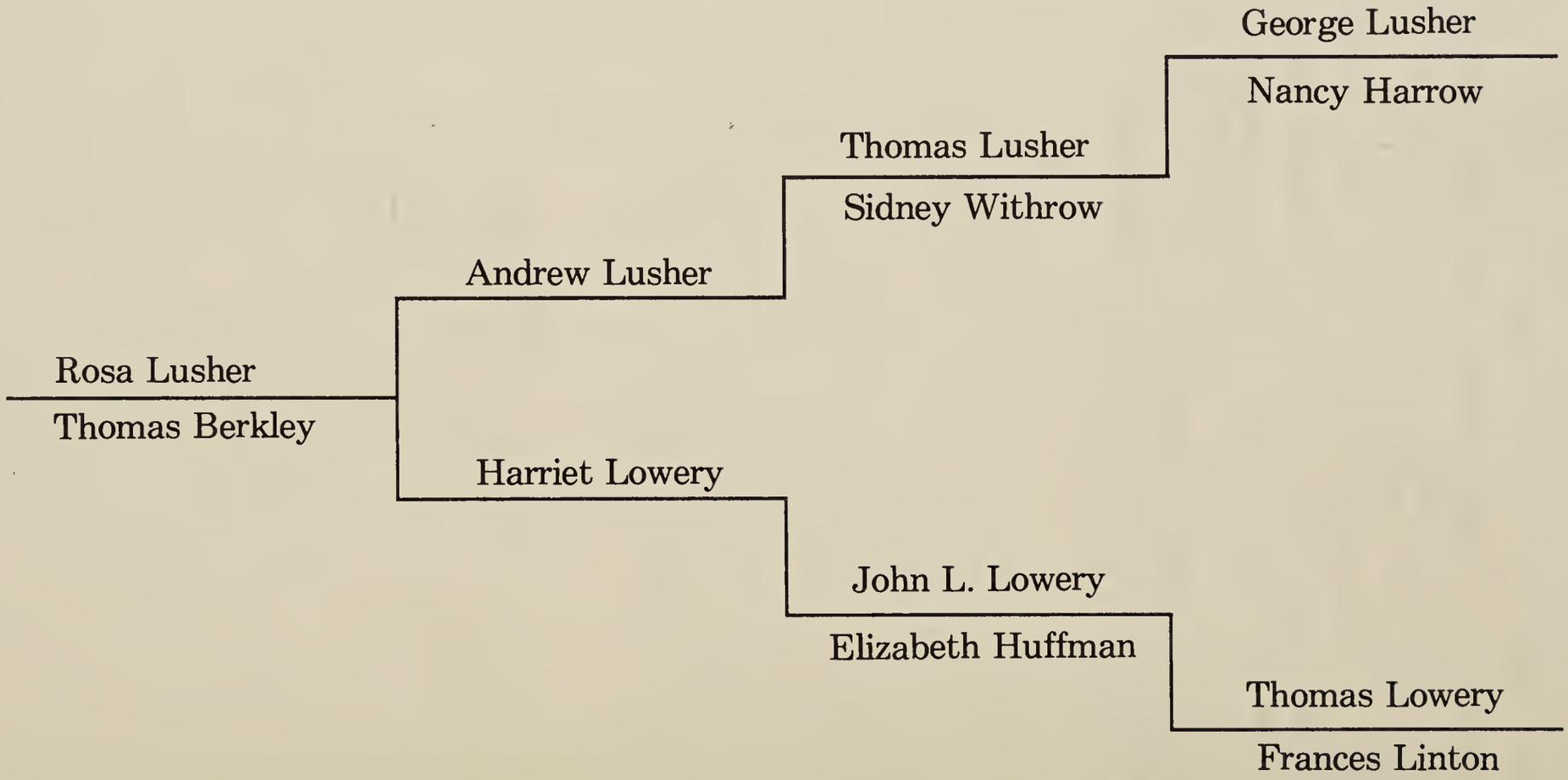
feudal baron, Roger de Berkeley III, as his bride. This was different from our children picking up some stray gal just because she is beautiful and sexy with no regard for her family prestige. In those days, the bride was chosen by the parents, some of them at the age of two, three, and seven years old. Although the Berkeleys had been despoiled of their estate, there is not record of their moving. Instead, the FitzHardings chose their daughter and that must have been on the basis of her family. What is more intriguing is that the son accepted the name Berkeley, a tradition common with the Spanish peoples, but not with the English.

Perhaps the reasons can be found in Norway. The Washington University Professor has been verified. The name Berkile still exists in Norway. Sawyer (24) lists a F. Berkile, author of two papers published in Oslo, Norway, in 1961 and 1973. He also records a family Berkiland as publishing a paper in 1954. This, with the Industrial Center of Birka at the time of the Northman's moving to Britain, could mean that the Berkile family had great prestige in the homeland around the eighth and tenth centuries. If Harding married a king's daughter, you can believe that his wealthy son would not choose a beggar's daughter for his son's bride, let alone one he would be willing for his son to change his name to. We, the Berkleys, have not been the labor supply forever, and it explains why so many of the family have sought universities and other technical fields for professions.

Granted this name Berkile is not spelled like the Anglicized Berkeley but is undoubtedly the same name just in a different language. The French *de,* meaning of, used by Roger de Berkeley, could mean from the Norwegian home or family. The family name Birkeland in Norway could be just another deviation meaning from the Berkile homeland. The name and the port of industrial trade will require further study, but rest at ease, your family has been around for more than 1,000 years and it still has high prestige in the land of its origin.

Great powers change with time. We think of the Egyptians, Romans, Greeks, Mesapotamians and even the Franks, Germans and the British. Now we have the Russians and the Americans. The needy, or poor, in every country, including our own, feel deprived of the chance to live a decent life, and, when oppressed, will sometimes give their lives to destroy the estab-

lishment or take what the wealthy have. What happens to great powers that make them fall apart? Usually, counter-power builds between the rulers of different nations, such as happened with the Vikings. This confounded with self-satisfaction of the wealthy and the rulers in the strong powers. We in America are creating a colossal weakness nationally by legislating money for ourselves over and above our actual needs. This is amassing a debt that will soon be beyond our will or means to pay. This will bring a change, but what? A German scientist once stated, "The most consistent law in nature is the law of change." Scientists are now predicting a basic change in biological species. Maybe not as great as the disappearance of the dinosaur but a big change.


George Lusher
Nancy Harrow
Thomas Lusher
Sidney Withrow
Andrew Lusher
Rosa Lusher
Thomas Berkley
Harriet Lowery
John L. Lowery
Elizabeth Huffman
Thomas Lowery
Frances Linton

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